FBIS DAILY REPORT

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HAIG TURNS DOWN USSR MISSILE MORATORIUM OFFER

LD130022 Moscow in English to North America 2300 GMT 12 Nov 81

[Text] American State Secretary Haig has turned down the Soviet proposal for imposing a moratorium on the deployment in West Europe of more medium-range nuclear missiles as of the 30th of this month, the opening day of the Soviet-American talks on the issue in Geneva. He told the House of Representatives Foreign Relations Committee that [words indistinct] implemented. He also once again threatened Cuba and reaffirmed the administration's intention to step up economic, political and military aid to the Salvadoran regime conducting a policy of genocide against the people of that country.

UNITED NATIONS DISARMAMENT DEBATE REPORTED

PRAVDA Article

PM121025 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 9 Nov 81 p 6

[Correspondents T. Kolesnichenko, A. Tolkunov dispatch: "The Main Theme"]

[Text] New York, 8 Nov -- The general discussion has finished in the 36th UN General Assembly session's First Committee on arms race limitation questions. The debate brought to light a general feeling among the majority of delegates in favor of adopting measures for averting the danger of nuclear war and curbing the arms race, primarily the nuclear arms race.

The participants in the debate essentially rejected the U.S. representatives' attempts to divert the assembly's attention from solving practical tasks. They rejected the U.S. idea itself that, in the present international situation, efforts on arms limitation and disarmament allegedly have no chance of success.

The Soviet delegation noted with satisfaction that the most diverse countries' representatives had advocated continuing efforts on limiting not only nuclear weapons but also other types of weapons, in particular mass destruction weapons. "We resolutely support those delegations," the Soviet Union's representative V.I. Israelyan noted, "which advocated banning chemical weapons and the development and production of new types of mass destruction weapons, be they existing forms of such weapons, such as the neutron weapon, for example, or those which could emerge in the arsenals, such as radiological weapons, for example. One of the most important results of the present discussion is the fact that the opinion indisputably prevailed that there is a need to continue and to step up talks on limiting the arms race and on disarmament."

The Soviet representative expressed gratitude to the delegations which supported the new proposals submitted by the Soviet Union for the General Assembly's examination. These proposals, he said, affect the core of present-day peace policy -- averting nuclear disaster. They envisage states' refusal to unleash nuclear war and the condemnation of the first use of nuclear weapons as a crime against humanity. It is a cause of satisfaction that the representatives of all the main groups of states supported the proposal submitted by the USSR on preventing space from being turned into an arena for the arms race and the worsening of relations among states.

The responsibility for the fate of peace demonstrated by the overwhelming majority of delegates in their speeches, the Soviet representative said, inspires optimism that an important decision will be taken promoting arms limitation and the elimination of the danger of war.

Chemical Buildup Scored

LD131004 Moscow TASS in English 0823 GMT 13 Nov 81

[TASS correspondent Valentin Vasilets report]

[Text] New York, 13 Nov, TASS -- A source of deep concern for the participants in the current U.N. General Assembly session are the press reports on the preparations in the United States for a large-scale chemical warfare, on the plans to escalate the arms race in that direction.

No state has ever used the chemical weapons on such a large-scale as the United States. During the disgraceful war in Vietnam American chemical weapons were used on such a scale that this outgrew into a real ecological crime.

As was pointed out in the course of the debate on disarmament issues at the First Committee, work to perfect and create new types of chemical and bacteriological weapons is being carried out both by the United States and in cooperation with the other NATO countries. The research centre is the U.S. army laboratory in Maryland state. Its scale is seen from the fact that nearly 1,400 highly skilled specialists are employed in the research work. Nearly 5,000 synthesizers are studied annually at other such centres to select the most potent and lethal toxic agents.

The USA has accumulated enormous chemical weapons stocks. According to the figures cited at the United Nations, nearly 400,000 tons of lethal toxic agents (nearly a half of them being Sarin and nerve gas) have been stockpiled in American depots. They are a total of almost three million artillery shells, several thousand air bombs, hundreds of thousands of mines and nearly 1,500 air sprayer containers.

A new stage is starting now. The Congress is known to have appropriated funds to increase the production of the so-called binary chemical weapon. Binary artillery shells of various calibres have been adopted among the weapons of the U.S. Army. The development of new howitzer charges is being completed. The re-equipment of the chemical arsenal of the U.S. Army is estimated presently to be worth 2-4 billion dollars.

Also alarming are reports on the American plans of turning Western Europe into a chemical weapons' arsenal. Europe is viewed as a potential theatre of military operations with the use of that weapon.

Small wonder, as is pointed out at the United Nations Organisation, that the USA is blocking the attainment of an agreement banning the development, production and stockpiling of chemical weapons and providing for their destruction. The draft of an appropriate international convention was tabled by the Soviet Union and other socialist countries way back in March 1972. But the USA is hampering talks on that issue also within the framework of the Disarmament Committee. Moreover, in his recent interview with the Voice of America, U.S. Defence Secretary Caspar Weinberger made it clear that the Reagan administration is examining the issue of revising the international treaties and agreements banning the use of chemical and bacteriological weapons.

The Washington officials have unleashed a sordid anti-Soviet slanderous campaign, began whipping up a myth about a "Soviet chemical threat" in order to cover up and justify the plans for the escalation of the chemical weapons race, prepare the allies for a prospect of deployment of nuclear weapons on their territory. The provocative statements have been subserviently echoed in the U.S. press.

The course taken by Washington for preparation for chemical warfare was strongly condemned at the United Nations Organisation in examining disarmament problems.

Soviet representative Viktor Israelyan stressed that the international community should clearly realize the threat stemming from the creation of new types of chemical weapons. After the introduction o binary gas the questions of control may become insoluble in general. All prospects of concluding an international agreement to ban the chemical weapons will be catastrophically delayed. A reliable barrier should be put up in the way of such developments.

On its part the Soviet Union is ready, as before, to make every effort for a resumption of constructive talks to draft a convention banning the chemical weapons.

ECONOMIC SHORTCOMINGS BLAMED ON ARMS RACE

PM121125 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 6 Nov 81 p 4

[Aleksandor Chakovskiy article: "Bells of History"]

[Excerpt] Yes, L.I. Brezhnev had every reason to declare in the Central Committee report to the party congress: "On the whole, Comrades, the period since the 25th congress has not been easy.... Nonetheless, the goals set were achieved. This attests yet again to the tremendous potential of the socialist system, the selflessness of the Soviet people and the correctness of our Leninist party's principled, class policy."

Some people might say: Yes, all this is true and indisputable. Yet.... Did Comrade Brezhnev not point to our shortcomings in this report? Did he not criticize those shortcomings both in planning and in management of the economic sphere and speak about the inadmissability of the unfounded "amendment" of plans and about the need to combine assiduousness and discipline with bold initiative and enterprise?

Yes, he did criticize, and very sharply.

Do we ourselves not experience these difficulties? Can we always buy what we want in the stores, whether commodities in mass demand -- so-called "consumer goods" -- or food-stuffs?

No, far from always.

But here a question suggests itself in return: Have our difficulties been caused just by the shortcomings in planning noted at the 26th congress, by the slow rate of growth in labor productivity (that is, in your work and mine!), just by the extravagance that still exists, just by the still far from eradicated embezzlement and other direct violations of Soviet laws? No, these are not the only causes. Just think, Comrades, how many more millions, no, billions of rubles we could invest in the cause of raising the Soviet people's material living standards if it were not for the arms race that has been imposed on us by imperialism, primarily the United States. So let us talk about the arms race!

Read carefully the editorial article published recently in PRAVDA. It was entitled "Washington's Big Lie." The facts cited in it signify that, while we are working indefatigably, American missile-carrying submarines and aircraft carriers are cruising the seas not far from our coasts. THe United States has established some 1,500 military bases and installations beyond its borders with a view to keeping the world of socialism, and our country above all, constantly "in its sights."

At one time it was customary to call America the "New World." But it has long merited the title of the "old," aging "world," condemning millions of people to unemployment or a servile existence.

Outwardly the downtown streets of American cities still appear bustling and busy, the store windows are illuminated day and night, and there are plenty of goods in them....an abundance... But if this country had a portrait like the picture of Dorian Gray created out of Oscar Wilde's imagination -- a picture which reflected all the vices and crimes of its subject -- the American administration and the military would appear in it in the form of a fanged old woman whose face, furrowed with wrinkles, reflects malice and indefatigable self-interest.

America once amazed the world with the height of its "skyscrapers," the size of its cars, the length of its highways, in short, by its "scale." Now that country is setting records for the number of people deprived of work and a roof, for the rate of inflation, for the number of drug addicts and for terror, that is, for killings of people in broad daylight in the streets, in their apartments, in vehicles and in parks. Old age soothes some people. It embitters others. They want to take vengeance on nature itself and on the people who are still destined to live a long time and, if possible, to take them with them to the grave.

"Old world..." One gets the impression that it has now concentrated almost all its remaining forces and all its past experience of technical creation on just one thing -- the manufacture of deadly weapons.

When speaking of the money that our state spends on raising the people's peaceful living standards, I mentioned millions and billions. But in mathematics there is also the concept of "trillions." No, I am not talking about distances between galaxies, although I believe such figures used to be used only in cosmogony and astronomy. The White House and the Pentagon have now pressed them into service. Into "earthly" service. They relate to the sums which the United States is planning to spend on new types of arms. Psychosis? Obviously. But how many trillions of times more dangerous it is than the folly, for example, of Gogol's madman, who was convinced that the moon was made in Hamburg...!

In his recent interview in the West German magazine DER SPIEGEL, which attracted worldwide attention, L.I. Brezhnev spoke of the serious threat of nuclear war hanging over mankind. He proclaimed our will for peace over and over again.

The alarm voiced by Comrade Brezhnev is well-founded. It is shared by millions of people. It has been created by real facts. The American aircraft carriers, missile-carrying submarines and aircraft patrolling the Soviet borders with a nuclear payload, the NATO (read: American) decision to deploy hundreds of Pershings and cruise missiles in Europe, military bases, the new neutron weapons -- all this, situated on land, sailing the seas, flying through the air or in the process of being manufactured, while having the auxiliary purpose of stifling the national liberation struggle wherever it might be undertaken by oppressed people, has as its chief aim the creation of a constant threat to the Soviet Union.

It is considered the simplest and dullest (albeit briefest) form of polemic when someone says to someone else: "fool," and the latter replies: "fool yourself." The whole world knows that, starting with the notorious Truman Doctrine founded on possession of the atom bomb, the United States began playing the role of a world policeman suppressing human rights. This means that it is necessary to shout about the violation of these rights by others, notably the Soviet Union. How could it be otherwise? For quite recently the American newspaper CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR published an article in which the author -- (U. Klemens) -- wrote: "Signs of America's growing militarization are alienating broad European public circles and the public of the Third World from us..."

In the past 2 years many such statements have appeared in both the European and the American press.

How is the White House to reply to this? Well, of course, it shouts about the militarization of the USSR and the "Soviet military threat." That first thief who thought of shouting "Stop thief!" as he ran off thereby rendered an inestimable service to American propaganda, giving it a simple method for its arsenal.

People in the United States know that peace is the chief goal of Soviet foreign policy. They know that the Soviet proposals for preventing nuclear war have already won over millions of human souls in all countries. This means that it is necessary to eradicate the dream of peace from those souls; to poison those souls with the venom of militarist propaganda. But it is not propaganda of the need for new arms but the arms themselves that remain the most important thing for American imperialism. This is understood by those mature Americans who do not want to be duped. As American Rear Adm G. Larocque declared in his recent CBS TV interview, the Pentagon's aim is to "frighten Americans and U.S. allies to death." And allies..." therefore, the recent Pentagon forgery -- the brochure "Soviet Military Power" -- which describes Soviet armaments in greatly exaggerated detail, is designed not only for Americans but chiefly for Europeans.

The results? Speaking about this brochure, (Dzh. Makueti), a commentator for ABC, another American television company, declared that "for many Europeans...all talk of Russians ready to invade foreign territory is nothing more than American propaganda." The entire American "military-industry complex" is continuing to enlarge its "factory of lies" in every possible way and to intimidate its own and other peoples with twaddle about the "Soviet military threat," seeking to establish a "smokescreen" behind which it can rush toward its chief goal: military superiority over the USSR.

Yes, at the present stage this remains the American military's chief goal. But there is another -- wicked and perfidious. It was bluntly stated by Henry Stanhope, military commentator of the British newspaper THE TIMES. He publicly stated that one of the most important aims of the arms race being pursued by Reagan is to "exhaust the Soviet economy. It is perfectly obvious that the Soviet leaders will endeavor to build up arms in the face of American military preparations."

He is right, this Stanhope, right about one thing: The White House hopes that by involving us in the arms race it will succeed in undermining the peaceful Soviet economy and make us spend on defense money which otherwise we could and would like to spend on further enhancing the Soviet people's well-being. In short, it is a question of a kind of modification of the Old World's long-standing attempt to asphyxiate the world with a new "noose of hunger," as the Russian capitalist Ryabushinskiy once proposed and as the fascists tried to do by blockading Leningrad.

This is the "foreign policy factor," so to speak. It demands that we exert ourselves so that, despite this factor, we can enhance the Soviet people's well-being from year to year despite everything by means of improving labor productivity, output quality and thrift, in short, by means of all those internal resources of which still far from full use is being made.

"From year to year..."? Let us state frankly that this does not always happen. Sometimes, convinced that the very fact of the socialist system's existence is a guarantee that every succeeding year and even day must be better than the preceding one in all respects, we forget about the cruel "game of nature" and the fact that we have had to live through several years of bad harvests in succession, when a scorching tropical sun has burned our crops and "the heavens have opened" right at harvest time, and we forget that the world is being shaken by an energy crisis which cannot fail to affect us, too, to a greater or lesser extent....

Sometimes we show intolerable condescension to those people who take advantage of the atmosphere of humaneness and benevolence which we naturally connect with the October 1964 Central Committee plenum to work "at half strength." Remembering well the rights guaranteed by the Constitution and not wishing to fulfill their responsibilities to society, these people know that they will not be put onto the street or evicted from their homes, and they are essentially parasites sitting on the necks of the millions of Soviet people who have worked and are working wonders in the spheres of production and culture.

Socialism built in battles -- that is what we are proud of today. Communism -- that is our great goal. We have take one more step into the future. It is this that the bell of history proclaims to mankind today for the 64th time.

It calls our people to redouble their efforts in building communism. It sounds as a terrible warning to everyone who would like to burn up our world in the hellish fire of a nuclear war.

It calls the peoples of the world to struggle for peace and social justice.

WEAKNESSES IN SOCIALIST PARTIES' ATTITUDES SEEN

LD130222 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 2300 GMT 12 Nov 81

["The Social Optimism of the Communists" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, 13 Nov (TASS) -- The historical experience of the USSR and the fraternal countries teaches that without a struggle against private ownership habits, nationalism, religious fanaticism and mercenary psychology, it is impossible to successfully build and perfect the new way of live. This is stated by Academician Petr Fedoseyev in PRAVDA today. Where this struggle is not waged resolutely enough, he stresses, views and convictions hostile to socialism imperceptibly penetrate into the minutest pores of the way of life, threatening social institutions with internal decomposition. It is by no means a coincedence that the current internal political crisis in the Polish People's Republic was preceded not only by the complication of the economic situation, but also by an acute worsening of the ideological climate, the propagation of narrow consumerist moods, nationalist prejudices and a weakening of class vigilance.

Where the class enemies of the proletariat were crushed in open battle, and the communist party and the socialist state displayed a high degree of class vigilance, Petr Fedoseyev continues, the building and development of socialism took place in conditions in which the counterrevolutionary elements did not dare to make an armed assault on or engage in a direct confrontation with the socialist state. Where the transition of the democratic revolution into a socialist one took place more or less peacefully, the remnants of the exploiting classes and antiproletarian parties retain comparatively considerable forces, and if they can also make use of the mistakes and weaknesses of the party and state leadership. These forces, in certain conditions, can at any moment go over to the offensive against the foundations of socialism.

Stressing that the enemies are trying to direct nationalism into a course of anti-Sovietism, the academician notes that in the struggle against nationalism and anti-Sovietism, the Marxist-Leninist teaching of the general laws of the class struggle and socialist transformations are of invaluable significance. Sometimes the significance of the general laws in the development of socialism are played down, not mentioned; on the contrary, the nationally specific aspect is stressed in every way. This is why great significance should be attached to an analysis of the relationship of the international and the national, the general and the specific, in the building of socialism.

Analyzing the processes which are taking place in the world, Petr Fedoseyev draws attention to the fact that in our time the greatest danger to historic progress, to the fate of mankind, is the wasteful arms race and the threat of a nuclear war, on which the most reactionary forces of imperialism are banking. The struggle against the instigators of war and the arms race, he notes, constitutes the fundamental conditions for the preservation and development of civilization and mankind itself.

In disclosing the deadly danger of a nuclear war for mankind, we are trying to inspire action by people in the struggle against those guilty of nuclear blackmail and aggressive policies. The main thing is that all people on the earth not only realized and sensed the destructive danger of a nuclear war, but also believe in the possibility of preventing it, and see the path toward a general and stable peace.

The historic optimism of communists, writes the Soviet academician in conclusion, is nurturing their faith in the possibility of preventing a nuclear tragedy for mankind, and ensures frutiful cooperation among people of all races and nationalities.

Friendship and cooperation among people is peace among people. The communist ideology organically incorporates these basic and lofty foundations of contemporary historic progress.

CEMA MEMBERS' COMMUNICATIONS EFFORTS REVIEWED

PM101727 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 2 Nov 81 p 4

[L. Chausov article under the rubric "Facets of Cooperation": "Together With Our Colleagues"]

[Text] The 20th session of the CEMA Permanent Commission on Electric and Postal Communications was held in Kishinev recently. Representatives of the CEMA countries and Yugoslavia met to discuss topical problems of international cooperation among communications workers and to outline the prospects for introducing sophisticated communications facilities.

The meeting reaffirmed that this CEMA commission, formed 10 years ago, helps to coordinate more successfully the fraternal countries' efforts in developing various communications means and promotes the intensification of specialization and cooperation in introducing new systems and equipment for the transmission of information. Thus in the period 1976-80 alone, the technical requirements for 75 types of such apparatus were established.

The most extensive tasks facing the commission include the creation of an interconnected comprehensive automated communications system for the CEMA countries for the transmission of all types of information. It is planned to construct a number of important projects -- new cable and radio relay lines, network centers [setevoy uzel] and space communications stations. Plans will be coordinated for the development of communications in the fraternal countries for 5-year periods in order to link up the erection and modernization of all these installations in terms of schedules and the volumes and types of equipment being used. Also on the agenda is the standardization of equipment, for it allows us to make the apparatus being produced in different countries interchangeable and to free production capacities.

In recent years Soviet communications workers have been undertaking extensive scientific and technical collaboration with their colleagues on a multilateraland bilateral basis. Together with Hungarian specialists, for instance, radio relay lines with enhanced technical and economic indicators have been commissioned. "Intelligent" equipment for controlling quasielectronic intercity telephone stations is being developed in close contact with GDR engineers. Automatic remote-control apparatus created together with our Bulgarian friends can resolve questions of improving the quality of television broadcasting. The task of installing an extensive telephone network in Poland is being carried out in cooperation with specialists from that country.

Mutually advantageous cooperation has a tradition going back many years. The organizations for the socialist countries cooperation in the sphere of Electrical and Postal Communications (OSS) instituted in 1957 makes a considerable contribution to the common cause. Its activity is aimed at resolving the fundamental tasks of the socialist states' collaboration in the communications sphere. The OSS supreme organ comprises sessions of conferences of the ministers in charge of communications in the fraternal countries. They are held every 2 years. In particular they examine questions of coordination of scientific research work on communications problems, the allocation and use of radio frequencies, the expansion of telegraph and telephone links between the socialist countries....

The community countries' communications workers have also "stepped" confidently into space: The international Intersputnik organization which includes a ramified space communications system celebrates its jubilee in November. The agreement on its creation was signed in Moscow in 1971 by the representatives of Bulgaria, Hungary, the GDR, Cuba, Mongolia, Poland, Romania, the USSR and the CSSR. Subsequently a number of other countries acceded to the agreement: after all, Intersputnik is open and any state interested in the peaceful use of space can become a member.

The results of 10 years of successful work on the improvement of satellite communications have just been summed up in Brno at the 10th session of the Intersputnik Council, the leading organ of this authoritative international organization.

An increasing number of common elements are appearing in the fraternal states' national economies, social lives and science and culture. Naturally, the requirements for contacts and the exchange of information among the socialist community countries are steadily growing. That is why the communications sector as an important factor of progress is an inalienable link in the process of socialist integration. It is designed to serve the successful economic collaboration and further consolidation of the ties of fraternity and unity among the community countries' peoples. The communications workers are working together at peak efficiency for this by ensuring communication between people and states.

CEMA ELECTRIC POWER COMMISSION MEETS IN MOSCOW

PM111029 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 4 Nov 81 Morning Edition p 5

[TASS report: "CEMA Commission Session"]

[Text] A routine session of the CEMA Permanent Commission for Electric Power has taken place in Moscow.

Taking part in the commission session were delegations from the CEMA member-countries, and also an SFRY delegation.

Participating in the session were representatives of the central control administration of the CEMA countries' unified power systems and representatives of the Interatomenergo international economic association.

The session examined questions associated with the implementation of resolutions adopted at the 35th CEMA session relating to the activity of the CEMA Permanent Commission for Electric Power. Reports were heard from the CEMA countries' delegations on the fulfillment of measures under the long-term targeted cooperation program in the sphere of electrical power.

The commission devoted considerable attention to the question of the readiness of national energy systems and unified energy systems in general to take the coming fall-winter peak loading in 1981-82, and of increasing the reliablility of the unified energy systems' parallel operation.

A program for organizing the elaboration of the concept of long-term development of electrical power within the framework of the CEMA countries' unified energy systems in the period through the year 2000 was examined.

The commission adopted a work plan for 1982-83.

The commission session took place in an atmosphere of friendship and complete mutual understanding.

PRAVDA SOCRES U.S. MILITARIST PREPARATIONS

PM101457 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 9 Nov 81 p 5

[Sergey Vishnevskiy "International Review"]

[Text] Mankind has entered the 65th year of the revolutionary era opened by Great October.

It is not without interest to recall at this time that in the first days after 7 November 1917 those in power in the strongholds of imperialism "did not see" the epochal event in Russia. "Instead of waking up and becoming acquainted with reality," American historian William A. Williams recalls, "the U.S. administration at first ignored the existence of Lenin's government.... The policy eventually formulated by Washington was partly based on the assumption that the Soviet Government would collapse because it should (!) collapse." The then U.S. president, Woodrow Wilson, shrugged off the revolution as a "shallow doctrine." The circles were cruelly disgraced.

Alongside Soviet people, hundreds of millions of our brothers in socialist countries, friends in regions liberated from the colonial yoke and comrade fighters in capitalist states solemnly greeted the 64th anniversary of Great October as a great and joyous holiday. And working people everywhere noted that the first socialist revolution in history unleashed mighty forces of social progress which have transformed the face of the planet beyond recognition.

Even our class and ideological opposites cannot deny the world-wide-historical significance of Great October today. In the same White House, Sovietologist Richard Pipes, now an adviser to the U.S. President and a man who hates communism as much as Wilson did, was heard not so long ago to mutter reluctantly through his teeth: The October Revolution "determined the face of the 20th century more than any other event."

Clear Guidelines

Exactly 64 years ago the telegraph conveyed one of the first decrees of Soviet power from Petrograd -- the decree of peace. Lenin said: "The struggle for peace has now begun. Thisis a difficult struggle.... No malice, no slander will stop us on this path."

The CPSU and the Soviet state are unswervingly true to Lenin's behests and the principles of the peace policy and are making really titanic efforts to deliver mankind from the troubles of war. An unbreakable continuity links the decree on peace and the peace program for the eighties put forward by the 26th CPSU Congress. Persistent, consistent work is under way to implement the range of large-scale foreign policy initiatives which it sets out.

The attention of the world public is currently focused on Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's answers to questions from the West German magazine DER SPIEGEL. They have been published unusually widely in the mass media. They are being studied in detail in political and government circles in various capitals. Why such a broad response? The point is that the interview with the Soviet leader contains extremely clear answers to questions of concern to people who are worried about the now protracted exacerbation of international tension. In L.I. Brezhnev's remarks people see clear guidelines indicating a way out of the present complex situation. Commentators everywhere note the calm, restrained tone of his arguments, his reasonable, constructive approach to topical problems and his unfeigned love of peace.

Austria's ARBEITER-ZEITUNG notes: "Anyone assessing world developments without prejudice must note without fail that the Soviet Union and L.I. Brezhnev personally are doing everything possible to eliminate the threat of nuclear war. There is no saber rattling in his remarks, only a great deal of commonsense. He says frankly that he is in favor of continuing the course of detente. Not only Bonn but, above all, Washington must study with the utmost thoroughness the Soviet leader's remarks and give a positive reply to his proposals in the interests of peace and in the interests of all mankind."

In many press organs we find, again and again, the vivid expression "the Soviet peace offensive." "A strikingly successful campaign in defense of peace," Washington POST observer P. Geyelin adds.

Many people in the West whose vision militarist propaganda has tried to cloud with fables about the "Soviet military threat" and sinister predictions of the "inevitability" of nuclear catastrophe are now opening their eyes. In the light of L.I. Brezhnev's statements they can see the international panorama in its true light: The real source of the danger of war emananting from Washington; detailed facts and figures irrefutably indicating the approximate equilibrium of forces which exists between the USSR and the United States, the Warsaw Pact and NATO; the material structure of detente, which continues to be strengthened and enriched; the mighty potential at the disposal of peace-loving states and peoples for radically improving the international political climate; concrete ways of eliminating seats of conflict and ensuring the just settlement of disputes. With this realistic view of the world people of good will acquire optimism and new impetus to step up the struggle to resolve mankind's most vital, urgent task -- that of preventing nuclear catastrophe and creating reliable prospects for lasting peace.

Sober-minded politicians in various countries positively assess the reaffirmation of the Soviet Union's readiness for productive international dialogue to settle disputes, and first and foremost on the key problem -- that of arms limitation and disarmament.

Naturally, L.I. Brezhnev's remarks have aroused particular attention in public and political spheres in the FRG, which is expecting a visit from the high-ranking Soviet guest this month. H.-J. Wischnewski, deputy chairman of the Social Democratic Party of Germany, for instance, perceives in the answers to DER SPIEGEL a "serious desire on the Soviet Union's part for talks with the aim of achieving concrete results, and clear evidence of a readiness to develop East-West cooperation in all spheres." In this connection, he sums up, the FRG must attach "really decisive political significance" to the forthcoming visit by the leader of the CPSU and the Soviet state. This opinion is shared by broad public circles in the FRG, who expect that as a result of the visit the tried and tested line in relations between the two states -- the ability to respond to trust with trust, to safeguard what has been achieved and to consistently and tirelessly develop mutually advantageous cooperation -- will be strengthened.

On a Slippery Path

But how do militaristically-minded people react to the peace offensive from the land of the soviets? At first they chose the position adopted by the souvenir monkeys popular in the West. They covered their ears and their eyes with their hands: I hear nothing, they said, I see nothing. People on the banks of the Potomac have lost their tongues. The White House is refraining from comment. But this betrays more eloquently than any words the confusion among the opponents of detente. And how! After all, there has now been an extremely well-argued exposure of their destructive stance on topical international problems, their totally false justifications of the feverish U.S. and NATO arms buildup, attempts to prove the acceptability of a "limited" nuclear war and the absurd story of the "Soviet military threat." By choosing silence American strategists and some of their allies are, as it were, testifying to the intenability of their own policy.

Having recovered from the initial shock, the West's reactionary propaganda machine is now getting down to its customary business of casting aspersions on the USSR's peace-loving initiatives. Britain's FINANCIAL TIMES and other newspapers are using the hackneyed device of portraying Soviet intentions "as primarily propagandist." Anonymous NATO "experts," contradicting themselves and one another, are trying to question the precise figures demonstrating the approximate parity between the two military groupings' nuclear forces. The fantasy that Moscow, or so it is claimed, is "playing on the fear" of West Europeans regarding the danger of nuclear war is being circulated particularly obtrusively.

A really curious story has been put forward by some Western diplomats, whose remarks are readily reproduced by the New York Times: "The Soviet Union has made efforts to generate resistance in West Germany to the Atlantic Alliance plans for deploying 572 new medium-range nuclear missiles in West Europe." The facts are turned upside down here.

The truth is that the antiwar, antimissile movement emerged and developed many months ago not only in the FRG but also throughout West Europe. And not because of "Moscow's intrigues," but as the inevitable response to the dangerous militarist policy of Washington and its partners. I have before me a huge headline from a recent issue of the British paper THE OBSERVER: "Imprudent Reagan Remark Strikes Fear in Europe" (regarding the U.S. President's recent statement on the possibility of a "limited" nuclear war on our continent). Here is the testimony of the Washington POST: Reagan and his aides are evidently unaware what a great contribution they have made (to the antiwar movement -- S.V.). A growing number of Europeans are expressing fears that the Americans are really convinced of the inevitability of conflict and are actively preparing for war." The same paper published a letter from a reader who believes that the U.S. administration's statements "are literally driving the European movement of champions of peace onto the barricades."

By displaying the height of irresponsibility, Washington strategists seem to be inviting further explosions of public indignation. On 4 November U.S. Secretary of State A. Haig publicly announced the existence of a "contingency" plan for the possible "demonstration use" of nuclear weapons. The White House admitted that "this is one of the options that have been studied within NATO." The peace-loving peoples' response to the militarists' monstrous schemes has been a storm of anger and protest.

The antiwar movement is no longer confined to Europe. While they anathematize the West European champions of peace, the hawks on the Potomac fail to notice that there is a rising tide of protest on the American shore too. According to the latest public opinion polls, increasing numbers of U.S. citizens are voicing alarm at the Reagan administration's militarist course. Many of them, the commentator S. Rosenfeld states, "are worried by the stockpiling of nuclear arms and the tendency in official circles to regard nuclear war as thinkable, possible and 'even winnable.'" He notes the increasing "militancy" among peace-loving Americans. And of course, you cannot cite any kind of "hand of Moscow" to explain the significant fact that the leaders of the Catholic Church in the United States are joining in the antiwar movement.

The American militarists, who are stepping up war preparations, are going against the will of their own peoples. That is a slippery path.

Hands Off Cuba!

Disturbing reports are coming in from across the Atlantic that the United States is preparing further onslaughts on the island of freedom. On a signal from the White House, massive anti-Cuban "psychological warfare" has been under way for a long time now. Slanderous lies are being concocted to the effect that Havana is interfering in the internal affairs of Nicaragua, El Savador and other Latin American countries, that Cuba is "inciting" national liberation movements and so forth. These falsehoods have been completely exposed by the world public, including prominent American scientists and experts. In a recent issue of the prestiguous American journal FOREIGN AFFAIRS R. Feinberg, a competent expert of the Council on Foreign Relations, proved, with the facts at his fingertips, that the "roots of the present ferment in Central America lie in political sclerosis and uneven economic development" and the "widening gulf between rich and poor," and that all this is caused by the antipeople rule of the Washington-backed military oligarchical juntas. The academic directly accused the Reagan administration of using talk of "Cuban intrigues" to divert public attention from the "real roots of the crisis in Central America" and of itself traveling a "risky road."

However, the Washington advocates of a "big stick" policy just keep right on. A few days ago Haig again rained a cascade of slander on the island of freedom. He intimated in a menacing tone that the U.S. Government was preparing punitive actions against Cuba. Reports have appeared in the American press to the effect that in recent weeks the government has expedited the formation of military scenarios. According to the New York TIMES, it is planning, in particular, a U.S. Air Force and Naval "show of strength" off the island's coast and a total armed blockade of the republic (and also Nicaragua). Moreover, a possible direct invasion of Cuba by troops from the United States and certain Latin American military dictatorships is actually being considered. The Pentagon planners call this plan for aggression an "element of an act of war."

By way of a smokescreen, they are trying to camouflage the projected adventure with an "inter-American" flag. To this end behind-scenes talks are underway between emissaries of the United States and the antipeople juntas. In Fort McNair near the U.S. capital the Pentagon convened a conference of the commanders of the armed forces of Chile, Paraguay, Haiti, El Salvador, Honduras and certain other U.S. satellite countries. On the agenda was discussing specific anti-Cuban actions.

"End the threats against Cuba" -- the statement of the participants in the Moscow conference of central committee secretaries of the socialist countries' communist and workers parties declared resolutely and weightily a few days ago.

Washington must clearly realize the dangerous consequences with which aggressive actions against the island of freedom are fraught. The Republic of Cuba is a member of the community of socialist states. The aid and support of the socialist countries and of all progressive mankind, are on its side. Cuba's friends and allies resolutely demand an immediate end to Washington's playing with fire, which is a danger to peace.

The experience of the 64 years since the victory of Great October shows conclusively that, despite all of imperialism's intrigues, the cause of the peoples' peace, freedom and progress is invincible. The unfading light of October illuminates our way foward to the bright future.

LAUNCH OF SHUTTLE, PENTAGON INTEREST NOTED

LD121714 Moscow TASS in English 1702 GMT 12 Nov 81

[Text] New York, 12 Nov, TASS -- The reusable spaceship Colombia has been launched, after a seven-day delay, caused by serious technical troubles.

The second test flight of Colombia was postponed several times. Initially, the date was planned for September 30, then it was postponed for October 9 and November 4 because of defects.

Colombia is to make 83 revolutions around the earth, of a total duration of 124 hours.

The Pentagon keeps a close eye over the second test of Colombia, just as the whole progress of works in the reusable-ship program -- the American Defence Department pins on that program far-reaching plans of militarization of outerspace.

PRESIDENT REAGAN's VETERANS DAY SPEECH REPORTED

LD110839 Moscow TASS in English 0747 GMT 11 Nov 81

[Text] Washington, 11 Nov, TASS -- President Reagan, speaking in the White House on Tuesday on the eve of Veterans' Day, used this occasion to try and "rehabilitate the American military which had committed many crimes in Vietnam but which in the end lost this 'dirty war'."

According to the President, the Americans in Vietnam fought in the best traditions of American servicemen in a war which they were not let to win.

The President admitted that many American soldiers who fought in Vietnam had been unable to find for themselves a place in life after they returned home.

The same was said by Thomas Poken, director of the "Action" organisation. He said that a considerable number of ex-servicemen who fought in Vietnam are still out of work. He also mentioned such facts that Vietnam war veterans account for five percent of prisoners now kept in American jails. Most of the crimes committed by veterans upon their return to the United States are connected with drug and alcohol abuse.

TERRORIST THREAT USED TO 'ELIMINATE' DISSIDENTS

PM101133 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 4 Nov 81 p 5

[Correspondent T. Kolesnichenko "Rejoinder": "Yet Another Lie"]

[Text] Anti-Soviet propaganda in America has entered a new "round" of escalation of lies and disinformation. This time its organizers have resolved to dumbfound the American man in the street with a new "sensation": Moscow allegedly not only supports "international terrorism" and directs it throughout the world but also "bears responsibility" for a "terrorist network"...within the United States!

Following a successful launching by the WALL STREET JOURNAL, which was the first to publish this story in an editorial, this propaganda "canard" is now flitting across the TV screens and the pages of the newspapers. The scenario is highly primitive: Recent terrorist acts in the United States, connected with, for example, bank robbery and so forth, have allegedly involved, according to police statements, "underground leftwing radical groups." Once they are "radical" then of course they are allegedly connected with Cuba, and then it's only a stone's throw to...Moscow!

"It's some sort of delirium," the reader will say.

Of course it's delirium. But imagine whole newspaper pages full of "reliable facts," testimonies by "witnesses," ramblings by "experts" and meaningful hints by officials. Then you will understand both the scale and the utter malevolence of this campaign.... "The Russians are not just at the door. They are already at work in our home."

It is not difficult to see the reverse side of all this ballyhoo -- an attempt to distract the public's attention from the provocative actions carried out by Washington, which is the real inspirer and organizer of international terrorism, in particular terrorist acts against Cuba. In the states of Florida and New Jersey alone there are 15 militarized camps where hired terrorists are trained under CIA auspices in new methods of "subversive warfare" against socialist Cuba.

There is also an internal aspect: at the same time as the "elusive" murderers from the Omega-7 and Alpha-66 terrorist gangs openly continue the hunt for those on their black list, detectives here have rapidly established a "direct link" between recent terrorist acts within the United States and the Black Panthers, black liberation armies and other groups. War has once again been declared on them, which, as experience shows, frees the hands of the police to harass and even physically eliminate many dissidents.

This is the real background to Washington's new propaganda campaign. Its provocative purpose and aims are obvious, and it is difficult to answer the question as to whether it contains more lies, demagoguery or hypocrisy.

U.S. MEMORANDUM ON HUMAN RIGHTS CRITICIZED

LD101720 Moscow TASS in English 1643 GMT 10 Nov 81

[By TASS political observer Igor Orlov]

[Text] Moscow, 10 Nov, TASS -- Since the false slogan of the struggle against international terrorism that was proclaimed by the Reagan administration has boomerranged on Washington, it has apparently been decided in the United States' capital to launch another, as false, propaganda campaign around "human rights", though, as is known, it is precisely on that campaign that the previous administration stumbled. This conclusion can be drawn from excerpts from the "memorandum" of the U.S. Department of State on the policy in the sphere of human rights, the document that has been endorsed by U.S. Secretary of State Alexander Haig himself. Excerpts from the memorandum were circulated by the New York TIMES information service.

Even a cursory glance at the "memorandum" enables one to see that this is a new attempt to use the problem of human rights as a political and propaganda lever for achieving the hegemonistic aims of the U.S. ruling circles. The authors of the memorandum make no secret that in their postulates they proceed from the striving to oppose the growing "neutralism" in other countries and erosion of the morale in the United States. In other words, it is sought to use the campaign connected with human rights against the growing anti-militaristic movement, for justifying the course at spiralling the arms race, above all that of nuclear missiles.

The "memorandum" points to the needs of using to the utmost the impact of quiet diplomacy (in which, specifically, it is suggested to enhance the role of military attaches at the United States' embassies) and also notes that it is possible to disregard human rights and to be guided by the interests of the U.S. economy, security and other interests when bilateral relations are considered. So everything falls back into their places: Priority is given to the economic, military and strategic interests of the U.S. monopolies and the Pentagon.

Wishing to mislead the gullible, the authors of the "memorandum" suggest that the expression "human rights" should not be used in the future and that "rights of the individual", "political rights", and "civil liberties" should be mentioned instead.

What is the aim of this ruse is difficult to say. It can hardly improve the international reputation of the United States which is known to be a zealous patron of the most reactionary, repressive regimes in the world. Even former U.S. ambassador at the United Nations, Andrew Young confirmed that the United States' attitude to international agreements on human rights and freedoms and its stance on this matter is described as unsatisfactory. It is also known that the United States has ratified only five out of 19 of the covenants on human rights in the United Nations framework. Last spring the United States delegation was the only one to vote against the resolution on the violation of human rights in Salvador at the session of the United Nations Commission on Human Rights in Geneva. It was the only delegation not to support any of the five resolutions adopted by the commission, the resolutions that condemned colonialist terror and the disgraceful system of apartheid in the south of Africa.

In the light of these and many other similar facts it can be easily predicted that Washington's new scheming around the problem of human rights will lead to the same results -- to the exposure of the schemes and their unsavoury aims.

GENERAL CHERVOV INTERVIEWED ON U.S STRATEGY

AU092020 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 5 Nov 81 p 6

[Interview conducted by APN military commentator Vasiliy Morozov with "Soviet military-political expert" Lt Gen Nikolay Chervov: "General N. Chernov on U.S. Bellicose Policy; What Is the Pentagon's 'Comprehensive Strategy'"; date and place not given; capitalized passages published in boldface type]

[Text] THE AMERICAN PRESS HAS PUBLISHED REPORTS SAYING THAT THE R. REAGAN ADMINISTRATION HAS CONCLUDED WORK ON THE ELABORATION OF THE NEW U.S. MILITARY STRATEGY FOR THE EIGHTIES. U.S. SECRETARY OF STATE A. HAIG CALLS IT A "COMPREHENSIVE STRATEGY," OR "STRATEGY OF CONFRONTATION," OR "STRATEGY OF TWO AND A HALF WARS."

Soviet military-political expert Lt Gen Nikolay Chervov, in an interview with APN military commentator Vasiliy Morozov, comments on this new U.S. strategy:

[Question] Without taking into account the various names, what is the fundamental content of this strategy?

[Answer] I would say that Defense Secretary C. Weinberger characterized the new U.S. military strategy more accurately when he called it a strategy of "direct confrontation" between the United States and the USSR on a global as well as regional scale.

The analysis of the basic stipulations of the new strategy, carried out by C. Weinberger, reveals that its foundations are military-political directives whose aim is achieving military superiority over the Soviet Union, restoring the "U.S. leading role in the world," ensuring the "defense of American vital interests" in various parts of the world and an anti-USSR activity in the developing countries.

This strategy envisages a determined utilization of U.S. Armed Forces as an instrument to achieve political objectives. The strategy substantially expands measures in the military sphere both in the United States, and under its pressure in the NATO countries as a whole.

Let us take, for example, the program of the latest buildup of the U.S. strategic nuclear forces. Referring to official government representatives, the New York DAILY NEWS reported that President Reagan has already approved the plan for development of the latest mobile MX strategic missile system. At the same time, the White House wants to push through production of the B-1 strategic bombers with which it intends to replace the existing B-52's. The Pentagon plans to manufacture 50-100 of those bombers at first. The same newspaper says that the White House will order speeding up the development program for the Stealth strategic bomber, which -- for all practical purposes -- cannot be located by ground radar.

One has to keep in mind that all the aforementioned projects are only a part of the White House program for "America's military augmentation," which will cost the American taxpayer some $1.5 trillion in the next 5 years.

[Question] In the past, the United Sttes has more than once used military strength. What new in this respect can be found in the "comprehensive strategy"?

[Answer] The United States has employed military strength more than once already in the first postwar years. On 5 April 1947 U.S. President H. Truman emphasized: "The world looks on us as the leader. Events force us to accept this role. The strength of the United States means that our country must maintain military strength corresponding to this responsibility." Despite the fact that much has changed in the world in those more than three decades, and that the United States itself, which lost its nuclear monopoly, has stopped being "invulnerable" even with its geographically advantageous position, employing minitary strength, like before, remains one of the main ways to achieve the goals of American foreign policy: "We must strengthen our position in the world with the help of arms." One should recall that according to the U.S. Brookings Institute, the United States -- between 1945 and 1976 -- used armed forces to achieve or support its foreign political objectives in 215 cases. In 33 cases it threatened to use nuclear weapons, while twice (during the Caribbean crisis in 1962 and in 1973 in connection with the fourth Arab-Israeli war in the Middle East) it directly threatened to use strategic nuclear weapons against the Soviet Union. All these indisputable facts reflect like a mirror the U.S. aggressive policy, dreaming about ruling the world.

That also is attested to by its new military strategy. It is possible to underscore three new points in this.

FIRST IS THE FURTHER GLOBALIZATION [globalizace] OF WASHINGTON'S MILITARY-POLITICAL OBJECTIVES, WHICH ARE AS CLUMSILY CAMOUFLAGED AS THE PREVIOUS FABRICATIONS ABOUT THE "SOVIET MILITARY DANGER."

The latest example of this is the propaganda booklet "Soviet Military Power" produced under the auspices of the Pentagon and CIA, whose aim is to intimidate the U.S. West European allies in NATO with an alleged "Soviet military danger" and, unobserved, to upset in its favor the existing U.S.-USSR military-strategic balance. The latest Washington propaganda trick, the publishing of this booklet, obviously aims at allaying the suspicion of the West European allies that the United States is more interested in an unbridled feverish armament than in negotiations with the USSR, and simply bamboozles its NATO partners. The purpose of this latest propaganda creation is absolutely clear; to convince the NATO countries that stationing new American nuclear weapons on their territories is necessary.

C. Weinberger has been openly declaring that the United States must be prepared to wage "any kind of war in all regions which are vitally important for our (American -- N. Ch.) interests." The United States has such interests and obligations in practically all parts of the world.

It is not difficult to see that this is another fit of expansionism, a demonstration of U.S. determination to militarily intervene in any part of the world, and an official refusal of restraint when it comes to deploying American Armed Forces abroad.

This is reflected in the fact that Washington -- in addition to the West European allies -- also drags other countries into its strategy. The deliveries of American arms especially to Israel, Egypt, Saudi Arabia and Pakistan are increasing. It is planned to increase the U.S. nuclear potential in Japan as well as the stepping up of that country's own military preparations, and the further strengthening of U.S.-Chinese military ties. A further expanded U.S. military presence in the Indian Ocean, in Oman, Somalia, in the Middle East and in Pakistan is planned.

SECOND, WHAT IS INVOLVED IS THE PREPARATION OF WAR TO ANY EXTENT: GENERAL STRATEGIC NUCLEAR WAR, NUCLEAR WAR ON THE BATTLEFIELD OR EVEN A THEATER WAR [valciste].

This is to a global extent or in restricted regions only. The possibility of waging a so-called antiguerrilla war is also planned, envisaging the suppression of the national liberation movements.

What is typical of all these wars, varying with regard to their extent, is the very risky manner of waging them. First of all, the stakes on the first nuclear strike, on the so-called limited nuclear war. Despite the fact that such calculations have no future [jsou bezperspektivni], the growth of nuclear danger in connection with the new U.S. military strategy is undeniable, and this fact must not be left unconsidered.

In case of the realization of the decision of the December 1979 NATO session on the deployment of almost 600 new American medium-range missiles in West Europe and on the mass production of neutron bombs in the United States, this danger increases even more.

THIRD, THERE IS THE INCREASING MILITARY DANGER ALONG THE LINE OF A POSSIBLE DEPLOYMENT OF CONVENTIONAL AMERICAN ARMED FORCES. FOR THE FIRST TIME, A LINE OF PREPARING FOR A LONG CONVENTIONAL WAR HAS BEEN DECLARED IN THE UNITED STATES. Is it known that formerly the United States thought that a conventional war would last 1-2 months and end, or that it would grow into a nuclear war. Now, Washington has promulgated a concept of waging two big wars at the same time, one in Europe and one in the Middle East. C. Weinberger goes even further, however. He is against determining "a firm number of wars," which the United States could "wage in parallel," and admits that Washington's militarist preparations must include "numerous regions located close to the Soviet Union and distant from the United States."

All this precisely attests to the growing American danger to the world.

[Question] According to the "comprehensive strategy," what is the basis for the buildup and deployment of U.S. Armed Forces now?

[Answer] In accordance with the new strategy, the basis for the buildup of the U.S. Armed Forces is one main stipulation -- THE PROGRAM OF CREATING THE FIRST STRIKE POTENTIAL. The American strategists will not be able to cover that up with hypocritical statements saying that what is allegedly involved in only a "retaliatory strike." The very accurate MX, Trident I and Trident II missiles, the MX 12A warheads, the strategic B-1 bombers and the so-called Stealth aircraft are the latest nuclear medium-range devices. For what purpose have these weapons been designed? One of the White House officials, R. Barnet, answered this question very openly when he stated: "PROVIDED THEY ARE NOT USED FIRST, THEY ARE USELESS."

In the United States they are even trying to turn space into their militarist sphere. According to the American press, in the eighties it is planned to deploy missile-pursuers in space and the so-called killer satellites with built-in weapons working on the basis of new principles of physics, including laser devices. As a White House spokesman has said, deployment of the "killer" satellites "increases the chance of the first strike in space."

When broadening their war material basis and the potential of the first nuclear strike, Washington military circles are expressing their conviction that they will win such a war.

They are thinking along the same lines as Mao Zedong: If one third of mankind is killed in a nuclear war, at least half of it will survive:

[Question] Is it possible to support what you said by the White House representatives' statements?

[Answer] The latest speeches of the leading U.S. administration representatives openly express their exaggerated claims to a "right" to decide the fate of all mankind and dictate its will to states which are absolutely not dependent on the United States. For example, Defense Secretary C. Weinberger literally said the following recently: "We must have the opportunity to play the leading role in the world. It is a heavy burden, but we must bear it."

Also, U.S. Secretary of State A. Haig frequently makes bellicose statements addressed to the USSR. They are marked by an obvious generals' terminology: "To begin an encounter fighting," ensure "strategic unanimity" in the ranks of U.S. allies aimed against the USSR and so forth. Even in the speeches of U.S. President R. Reagan himself, unconcealed threats resound from time to time. Not so long ago, for example, he said that in all talks with the USSR on limiting armament, the United States will "let it be known that a new trump card lies on the table" and if the USSR will not meet U.S. demands halfway, it will be "forced to take part in feverish armament which it cannot win."

The current leading representatives of the Washington administration are affirming their bellicose statements by practical deeds, above all in relations toward their partners. French President Mitterrand recently noted that Washington is trying at any price "to secure strong positions for itself, control strategic strongholds throughout the world, while not worrying about anything else, not even about resolving world economic problems."

The endeavor of the American administration to turn West Europe into its "nuclear colony" -- as was tellingly expressed by Free Democratic Party Presidium member W. Born -- evokes great uneasiness among the population of the West European countries. There are plenty of facts confirming this view, above all the NATO decision to station almost 600 new American medium-range missiles on its territory.

What about R. Reagan's decision on the mass production of the neutron weapon? What about the Pentagon plans to "win" a nuclear war by sacrificing its NATO allies? Do not all these Washington actions force one to ponder where, in the end, the overseas strategists may lead "resisting" West Europe?

The danger of the Pentagon's new military strategy for the whole world is very great. But the blade of this danger is above all aimed against the U.S. allies in NATO, which the United States is trying with audacious unceremoniousness to subjugate and force to be unreservedly subordinated to American diktat.

[Question] Could the new "comprehensive strategy" secure for the United States military superiority over the USSR?

[Answer] As regards the issue of chasing military superiority over the USSR, this is in any case a hopeless task. The Soviet Union will never permit military superiority to be achieved over it. The USSR is not a country with which one can negotiate from a position of superiority. It would do no harm to remind the leading Washington representatives, who are betting on strength, of historical experience. This experience shows that similar bets vis-a-vis the USSR were never successful. In the postwar period, beginning with H. Truman's nuclear blackmail, which he tried for the first time in Potsdam, such "trumps" were defeated more than once. Leonid Brezhnev, the highest Soviet representative, said during a meeting with Le Duan, leading Vietnamese representative, that to set for oneself the objective of becoming the strongest of them all and laying claim to world rule -- that all this was here in the course of recent history, and that it is well known how such attempts have ended.

The Pentagon's new military strategy, like the whole policy of the current American administration, has no chance of success. It is doomed by history to fail.

MPR PARLIAMENTARY DELEGATION VISITS USSR

Report on Visit

PM110939 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 5 Nov 81 Morning Edition p 5

["On the stay in the Soviet Union of a delegation of the Mongolian People's Republic (MPR) People's Great Hural" -- IZVESTIYA headline]

[Text] A delegation of the MPR's People's Great Hural led by B. Altangerel, member of the Politburo of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party [MPRP] Central Committee and chairman of the People's Great Hural, was in the Soviet Union 28 October through 3 November on an official friendly visit at the invitation of the USSR Supreme Soviet.

In Moscow the delegation visited the V.I. Lenin Mausoleum and laid a wreath. A wreath was also laid at the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier by the Kremlin Wall.

In addition to Moscow the guests from the MPR visited the Estonian SSR and Leningrad. They familiarized themselves with various aspects of the life of the Soviet people and their achievements in the social, economic and cultural spheres. They were given a warm reception everywhere and received cordial hospitality.

The delegation of the MPR People's Great Hural was received by V.V. Kuznetsov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

During conversations with A.P. Shitikov, chairman of the Soviet of the Union of the USSR Supreme Soviet, and with chairmen and members of the chambers' standing commissions, the members of the delegation of the MPR People's Great Hural were informed about the structure and work experience of the USSR Supreme Soviet and the local soviets and about questions of the international ties of the supreme organ of USSR state power. Questions of the further development of parliamentary ties between the USSR and the MPR, and also some current international problems of mutual interest were discussed.

The Soviet and Mongolian parliamentarians familiarized each other with the main trends of the domestic and foreign policy of the USSR and the MPR in the light of the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and the 18th MPRP Congress and with the achievements in socialist and communist building.

Complete satisfaction with the state of Soviet-Mongolian relations, which are successfully developing and improving in all spheres, was expressed. It was stressed that the personal meetings and conversations between Comrade L.I. Brezhnev and Yu. Tsedenbal are of fundamental importance for their constant development. During these meetings the basic directions and concrete ways toward further developing and deepening the friendship and all-round cooperation between the two countries, between the CPSU and the MPRP and between the Soviet and Mongolian Peoples were defined.

In discussing international problems they noted the full unanimity and close coordination of the actions of the USSR and the MPR in the international arena, which is particularly important at the present time when the forces of imperialism, hegemonism and reaction are fueling international tension and threatening to plunge the world into a nuclear catastrophe.

The Mongolian parliamentarians highly appraised the role of the Soviet state in the struggle to curb the arms race, ease the threat of war and strengthen peace on earth. They declared their full support for the Soviet proposals aimed at strengthening peace and the security of the peoples and for the peace program for the eighties advanced by the 26th CPSU Congress.

The representatives of the USSR Supreme Soviet noted the importance and timeliness of the proposals submitted by the 18th MPRP Congress on elaborating and concluding a convention on mutual nonaggression and the nonuse of force in relations between the states of Asia and the Pacific and for this purpose calling a conference of the countries of the Asian Continent, inviting all the permanent members of the UN Security Council. These proposals of the MPR are designed to effectively help to improve the international atmosphere, especially on the Asian Continent and in the Pacific Ocean basin, where the PRC and the United States are pursuing a course of inciting military conflicts and destabilizing the internal political situation in the progressive countries of this region.

The Soviet and Mongolian parliamentarians expressed the wish to continue to expand and develop contacts between the USSR Supreme Soviet and the MPR People's Great Hural. On behalf of the MPR People's Great Hural the head of the delegation conveyed to the USSR Supreme Soviet an invitation to send its own delegation to the MPR. The invitation was accepted with gratitude.

Delegation's Kremlin Talks

PM111641 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 5 Nov 81 Morning Edition p 5

[TASS report: "In an Atmosphere of Fraternity and Cordiality"]

[Text] V.V. Kuznetsov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, received a delegation of the Mongolian People's Great Hural headed by B. Altangerel, member of the Politburo of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party Central Committee and chairman of the People's Great Hural in the Kremlin on 3 November.

Information was exchanged on the activity of the USSR and Mongolian supreme legislatures. It was stressed that the comprehensive contacts between the two countries' parliamentarians are actively promoting the solution of the tasks of communist and socialist building.

The Mongolian parliamentarians' visit, V.V. Kuznetsov said, vividly reflects the two countries' multifaceted cooperation and demonstrates again our peoples' indestructible friendship and unity. The fraternal relations between the two states are developing dynamically and fruitfully. Regular summit meetings and the joint documents signed by Comrades L.I. Brezhnev and Yu. Tsedenbal are a reliable basis for them.

V.V. Kuznetsov stressed that in the present complex international situation the socialist countries' united action is playing a tremendous role in the cause of the struggle for peace and detente.

The Mongolian people, B. Altangerel said, are proud of their friendship with the Soviet Union. The fraternal cooperation between the two parties, states and peoples is based on the tried and tested principles of Marxism-Leninism and on a community of interests and goals.

During our tour of the Soviet Union we have again seen with our own eyes that the fraternal Soviet people's successes in communist building are truly vast. Their striving for peace is also great. Mongolia's communists and all its working people highly value the tireless constructive efforts of the CPSU and the Soviet state directed toward ensuring peace, deepening the detente process and curbing the arms race.

Participating in the talk, which took place in a warm, cordial atmosphere, were: A.P. Shitikov, chairman of the Soviet of the Union of the USSR Supreme Soviet; F.I. Mochalin, a USSR Supreme Soviet deputy; and D. Botog, Mongolian ambassador to the USSR.

On the same day the delegation, which was making an official, friendly visit to our country at the invitation of the USSR Supreme Soviet, left for home.

TASS OBSERVER ON EXPLOITATION OF AFGHAN QUESTION

LD121640 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1405 GMT 12 Nov 81

["The Way to a Settlement Remains Open" -- TASS headline; by TASS political observer Askold Biryukov]

[Text] Moscow, 12 Nov (TASS) -- American press reports are saying that the U.S. administration intends to continue to oppose any kind of political settlement of the situation around Afghanistan. This is borne out by the unceasing attempts to interfere in Afghanistan's internal affairs, fanning the "Afghan question" inside the United Nations artificially and in disregard of the protest of the Government of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan [DRA]. This is shown by the increasing flood of financial assistance and modern weapons and equipment supplied by the Central Intelligence Agency to gangs of Afghan counterrevolutionaries who are violating the peaceful life and creative work of the Afghan people. This is also borne out by Washington's approach to the Congress examination of the question of rendering military and economic aid to Pakistan, which is seen as one way of intensifying the undeclared war against the DRA that is being waged from Pakistani territory by imperialism, Beijing hegemonism and reaction.

To put it mildly, the position of the Common Market countries, Japan and certain other states -- who are putting forward "initiatives" the essence of which, in the final analysis, boils down to infringing on the DRA's national sovereignty -- is not doing anything to help toward a settlement of the situation in that part of the world.

For example, British Prime Minister Thatcher, who recently visited Pakistan, following Washington's line in expanding the undeclared war against the DRA, literally told the Afghan counterrevolutionaries: "We will not rest until Afghanistan is free. The way to freedom is the withdrawal of Soviet troops." Truly, where the American horse gallops, the British crab follows!

The British prime minister should listen to the opinion of the member-countries of the Nonaligned Movement, of such member-states of the British Commonwealth as India, which calls for a peaceful political settlement of the situation in the region without outside interference. She should familiarize herself more attentively with the DRA Government's constructive proposals of 24 August, which in a package of measures for a political settlement envisage in particular such a measure as the withdrawal of Soviet troops from Afghanistan. But nothing of the sort: The iron lady's temperament, her vassal-like devotion to Washington, do not permit her to look at things clearly, and for that reason she promises the counterrevolutionaries: "We in Britain will continue to help you insofar as we can." And for that reason more millions of pounds sterling are being sent to bolster the Afghan cutthroats.

In Washington, London and several other capitals they love to talk about "freedom", which such "well-wishers" apparently would like to bring to Afghanistan. But let us be precise. What sort of freedom are they talking about? About the freedom of the Afghan people to build a new society in which social justice will finally triumph without any external interference? Or about the freedom for the leaders of the Afghan counterrevolution and their mercenaries to carry out their arbitrary action in Afghanistan, to hinder the creation of a new life in the country, to kill old men and women, teachers and children, religious figures?

The people of revolutionary Afghanistan decisively reject this "freedom." For those who are really striving for a political settlement of the situation around Afghanistan, the way remains open. It is the total and dependable cessation of armed and any other interference in the DRA's affairs, guarantees that it will not be resumed in the future, and practical dialogue between the Government of Afghanistan and those of neighboring countries on normalizing mutual relations between them on the basis of the 24 August proposals.

An end should be put to attempts by imperialist forces and their accomplices to exploit the "Afghan question" in order to whip up tension and create crisis situations in Asia and throughout the whole world!

AFGHAN PREMIER HAILS IMPACT OF GOSR, SOVIET AID

PM111705 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 7 Nov 81 Morning Edition p 5

[Article by Soltan Ali Keshtmand, Politburo member of the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan [PDPA] and prime minister of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan [DRA]: "Major Event of the Century"]

[Text] The Great October Socialist Revolution is the major event of the century, an event of epochal, decisive significance for the fate of all mankind which marked the beginning of the new era -- the era of the socialist and communist transformation of the world. The light of October illumined the road to freedom for the oppressed masses in other countries and the ideas of October formed the basis of the revolutionary changes that have taken place in recent decades in Asia, Africa and Latin America.

The Great October Socialist Revolution created new historical conditons which enabled many peoples of the East, the Afghan people included, to mount a struggle against imperialism for national independence. Back in March 1919 the Soviet Government was the first to recognize sovereign Afghanistan, and the subsequent establishment of Soviet-Afghan friendship treaty in 1921 considerably furthered international recognition of the Afghan people's state independence.

Thanks to the fact that friendly relations were established between the land of the soviets and Afghanistan, progressive circles in our country were able always to watch the successes of socialist building in the USSR and the way that the life of the people's masses in the Soviet Union's central Asian republics was changing. The ideas of October, the Soviet people's achievements, their heroic labor during the first 5-year plans, their exploits at the front in the Great Patriotic War and their persistent selfless labor in the postwar years inspired more than one generation of Afghan fighters for democratic transformations. And in the years when the PDPA was in opposition to the ruling regimes it legally -- and sometimes illegally -- brought the masses the truth about the great Soviet people's achievements and about the way the great Lenin's teaching was being implemented. Books about the history of the CPSU and about V.I. Lenin were reference works for every Afghan revolutionary democrat.

Nowadays, too, especially during the new stage of the Afghan revolution, when the difficult process of building a new life is underway in the country, we study the general laws of the revolutionary process tested by the Great October Socialist Revolution and creatively apply them to our specific conditions. The experience of the Soviet Union, the experience of the Soviet communists is tremendously valuable to us and to all revolutionary forces in other Asian, African and Latin American countries.

In particular, the lessons of Great October teach that the main issue of a revolution still remains that of power. Our April 1978 revolution was a national democratic, antifeudal and anti-imperialist revolution. And its major achievement is the establishment of the working people's political power for the first time in Afghanistan's long history.

However, a revolution needs to be defended. The Afghan people are now waging a heroic struggle against counterrevolutionary gangs and their foreign masters. The ranks of defenders of the revolution are growing stronger. Along with our armed forces, people's militia and security forces, a new army of revolutionaries -- the members of the detachments for the defense of the revolution, which in recent months have begun to play a substantial role in clearing Afghanistan of nests of counterrevolution -- is defending the April revolution.

Back on the eve of October, when he was formulating the foundations of the Communist Party's nationalities policy, V.I. Lenin wrote that working people's masses who had liberated themselves from the yoke of the bourgeoisie would strive with all their might for an alliance and merger with large and advanced socialist nations. This brilliant forecast has been realized and the Soviet Union has become a mighty multinational state. At the same time the Soviet Union and the other socialist states extend every possible support to young liberated countries in their struggle to implement their legitimate aspirations, for complete deliverance from imperialist exploitation and for the right to control their own destiny themselves.

The Soviet people gave Afghanistan invaluable assistance in the first months of the April revolution, and the Soviet Union came to our assistance during the most difficult days when the forces of imperialism, hegemonism and local reaction unleashed an undeclared war against our people and embarked on the armed intervention which continues even now.

The Afghan people feel tremendously grateful to the Soviet people who are helping defend our independence against the encroachments of internal and external reaction. May the friendship and fraternity between revolutionary Afghanistan and the great Soviet Union perpetually strengthen!

REPORT ON SOVIET HELICOPTER UNIT IN AFGHANISTAN

PM111047 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 5 Nov 81 p 3

[Special correspondent Lt Col V. Moroz dispatch: "From Pure Motives"]

[Text] Kabul — The paratroop company has made the mountainside its home. From the officers' tent up above, the subunit's disposition spreads out before you -- a cluster of tarpaulin roofs bleached by sun and wind, a tiny sportsground with do-it-yourself parallel bars, a horizontal bar and a barbell, steep steps connecting the terraces, and a column of vehicles beyond the tracery of a barbed-wire fence....

"We are very comfortable here," platoon commander Sr Lt G. Ivanov said, surveying the company facilities with satisfaction. I saw that like everyone in Afghanistan Grigoriy was comparing the subunit's amenities not with those of well-appointed barracks or with the comfort of a brick apartment house, but with what things were like when they started.

It was to Ivanov, recently awarded the Order of the Red Star, that the job of reconnoitring the mountainside fell. He can still remember being buried in the snow while exploring the terrain square meters of floorspace. That cubbyhole was to become the company's first "base." While they were putting up tents, arranging heating and running a cable from a mobile power station, its ancient walls provided their only shelter from the biting wind.

There are many aspects here which make you look at things differently and feel them more keenly. He recalled an incident going back nearly 2 years. He had shared a train compartment with a man who, after spending a long time examining pictures of our soldiers planting trees on Afghan soil and arranging amenities for temporary garrisons under canvas, folded his newspaper and mused: "Is it really so important that we be told about routine matters?"

Yes it is, I would now say with complete conviction. The Soviet person's nobility of spirit is also revealed in where and how the encampments of our units and subunits have been established. Sites well away from areas suitable for agricultural use were selected.

Our soldiers tried not to impede livestock grazing or access to streams and wells, not for a second forgetting the interests of those for whose sake the April revolution was carried out -- the Afghan working people. They have deliberately taken upon themselves further hardships in their daily routine.

Their character is also reflected in the trees they planted at an extremely difficult time. Poplars and grapevines are now stretching up to the sun where previously nothing grew and where the sun causes even the grass to wilt. One subunit witnessed a full-blown invesigation over a carelessly broken branch. Deputy batallion commander Maj. N. Mironov agitatedly trampled down the dust around the damaged poplar sapling. "This is not just a tree," he impressed upon the culprits. "It is a memorial to those who first came here and who, having done their duty as soldiers, returned to the motherland. It is our duty to see that every one of them grows!"

Of course, these are all just details, but without them would we have a complete picture of the soldiers who came to this war-torn land in response to a neighbor's call? They help to provide a deeper understanding of the sources of Soviet soldiers' main attributes -- their spiritual fortitude and their determination to do their internationalist duty whatever the difficulties involved.

The makeup of the Soviet soldier -- a selfless and courageous patriot and internationalist -- is revealed in all its colors in his everyday work and specific actions to help a people with whom we are linked by a friendship proven over decades. Our soldiers are performing all manner of tasks on Afghan soil. I will tell you about a few days in the life of a helicopter unit headed by Capt A. Pankratov.

It was a vital and difficult mission. At our Afghan comrades' request, Afghan Air Force officer Lt Col (Kadyr) had to be transferred to one of Nuristan's remotest corners. This was home country for (Kadyr). His assignment was to establish what the situation and the mood were like there.

A top-class pilot can make a mountain landing above cloud level. Capt Pankratov was given the assignment. He has flown thousands of kilometers over volcanoes in the Far East and over the forests of Belorussia. He has also chalked up a lot of experience during the 2 years he has been flying in Afghanistan.

Flying in tandem, the helicopters took off from a field airstrip in the foothills 1,100 meters above sea level, and climbed to 3,200 meters. Soaring up ahead of them were even higher, ever more stern giants ringed below with forests. Finding a suitable landing area in this stone labyrinth was no easy matter. They spotted a suitable ledge, a pocket-size landing space hemmed in by the surrounding cliffs. It was as though the helicopter were descending into a well. "The slightest error, or even to have thought of making such an error," Lt V. Shubchinskiy (the flight navigator) was later to say, "and we'd have gone crashing down to where we took off," Pankratov's experienced hand did not let them down. Only a meter of rarified air separated the whirring helicopter blades from the granite wall. Having seen (Kadyr) off on his arduous journey, they inched their way out again.

Three days later Lt Col (Kadyr) returned after having traveled more than 120 km across mountain tracks. Although tired and worn out, he was in high spirits. It transpired that his fellow countrymen were stubbornly resisting the Dushman bandits. The only problem was that they badly needed more weapons, ammunition and food.

Once again a group of helicopters took to the skies. On board the helicopter piloted by Airman First Class Maj. A. Sapozhnikov, deputy squadron commander, was everything needed by activists in a remote mountain village. His first attempt to land on the field marked out by the patriots failed.

Sapozhnikov began circling again. Eventually the emotional moment came when the pilots and Lt Col (Kadyr), who was with them this time too, were greeted by the embraces of the mountain dwellers, who had begun to give up hope that anyone could help them.

A dinner at the provincial governor's home followed, words of heartfelt gratitude from party leaders and officers of the local security organs -- the (Khad) -- and the traditional pilaf and shashlik. There was a sense of spiritual elation and deep satisfaction from the knowledge of having done one's duty.

...Running along the walls of the room in which Capt Pankratov's subordinates live are two-tier iron bunks. The unit has let someone else have the room next door since it has chosen to live together as one family. Above their beds are photographs to remind them of home and children's drawings. These too have been combined to form a communal gallery.

No two days are alike for the pilots. Some days they have to rush several times to the airstrip, to their machines. They also have a variety of missions. Captains Aleksandr Pankratov, Yevgeniy Kozmin, Sergey Zhilyutov and Vladimir Ostrovoy -- each of whom is a first-class pilot and a communist -- and the crews under their command perform them all in an exemplary manner. The concerns of the people against whom imperialist hirelings have unleashed an undeclared war have become their personal concerns.

In one unit a political worker, Sr Lt A. Abdurakhimov, showed me a curious document -- a sort of scale of fees for crimes against the people -- found by Afghan soldiers among the baggage of a defeated gang which had been smuggled in from Pakistan. It revealed that the Dushmans were particularly handsomely rewarded for destroying radio breadcasting [zvukoveshchatelniy] stations. Why? What has noncombat equipment done to deserve such an honor? The explanation is simple; the stations are part of the equipment of PDPA [People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan] agitation and propaganda detachments. The counterrevolutionaries regard equipment, which helps to bring the truth to the inhabitants of remote settlements and to the mountain regions where the bandits are finding it harder and harder to cover their tracks, as particularly dangerous.

Afghanistan's enemies and the West's ideological saboteurs would dearly love to conceal the truth about the April revolution's aims and to denigrate the Soviet soldiers' lofty and noble mission on Afghan soil.

They are giving it all they've got: counterrevolutionary leaflets, books, "manifestos" and "appeals" of various kinds are being churned out by the thousand and smuggled into the DRA [Democratic Republic of Afghanistan]: VOA, the BBC, the "Voice of Beijing" and the "independent" rebel commentators echoing them who have access to Pakistani radio broadcasting stations in Peshawar and Quetta are subjecting Afghans to a torrent of lies and fabrications; and exploiting the population's near complete illiteracy, the reactionaries are actively spreading provocative rumors and gossip in the shape of the so-called "Shab Nameh" -- the "Night Letters." of Western ideological saboteurs and their henchmen, who were thrown onto the scrapheap of history by the April revolution, are in vain: They cannot defame Soviet-Afghan friendship. And they will never succeed in doing so! This is so because every Soviet person is helping Afghanistan from pure motives and because the Soviet soldier is reaffirming the truth about our peoples' friendship by his courage and fortitude, his deference to the traditions, customs and character of the young republic's population, and by the whole pattern of his service far from the motherland.

ALIYEV GREETS VISITING AFGHAN LEGAL DELEGATION

WA041345 Baku BAKINSKIY RABOCHIY in Russian 4 Oct 81 p 1

[Text] G.A. Aliyev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee, received a delegation of lawyers from Afghanistan, headed by Nizameddin Tahsib, member of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan [DRA] Revolutionary Council and Afghan People's Democratic Party Central Committee and chairman of the DRA Supreme Court, which had arrived in our republic.

Having cordially welcomed the guests, Comrade Aliyev said that the Soviet Union, including Azerbaijan, is following the revolutionary transformations occurring in Afghanistan with great attention. You are having to build a new life under difficult conditions, defending the gains of people's power against the intrigues of internal and foreign counterrevolution, behind whose back are the reactionary circles of international imperialism and their accomplices. But there is no doubt that, under the leadership of the Afghan People's Democratic Party, the working people of democratic Afghanistan will successfully overcome all difficulties and achieve complete realization of the goals they have set.

Noting the solidarity with the just struggle of the Afghan people that is growing throughout the world, Comrade Aliyev emphasized that Soviet people, true to their international duty, would continue to render the friendly country the utmost support and fraternal assistance. This high-minded position of the Communist Party and the Soviet state was confirmed anew at the 26th CPSU Congress and during the recent Crimea meeting between Comrades L.I. Brezhnev and Babrak Karmal.

Six decades ago, Comrade Aliyev said, the Azerbaijan republic had the same difficult conditions as Afghanistan today. Surrounded by numerous enemies, we proceeded together with Soviet Russia along an uncharted path as the pioneers of socialism in the East. Tremendous successes have been scored in the years of Soviet power in socialist and communist building. We have accumulated a wealth of experience in state and party building, the development and refinement of democracy and the organization of jurisprudence and the entire legal service, which we are always ready to share with our friends.

Azerbaijan and Afghanistan have relations going back centuries, to which numerous historical and literary monuments testify. Speaking of this, Comrade Aliyev noted with satisfaction the great contribution being made today by our republic's working people to the successfully developing friendship and cooperation between the USSR and the DRA. He expressed confidence that the fraternal relations of the Soviet and Afghan peoples and their countries would strengthen in every possible way and grow deeper.

On behalf of the Azerbaijan working people, G.A. Aliyev conveyed most sincere and friendly feelings to the Afghan people and wished them success in their courageous struggle against the enemies of the new life. He expressed the hope that the organs of justice of the young state will reliably defend the democratic gains and guard justice and the interests of the working people.

The Soviet Union's tremendous successes in the building of socialism, Nizameddin Tahsib said, are for us an inexhaustible source of experience of which we will make extensive use on the way to our country's bright future. A delegation of Afghan lawyers is visiting the USSR for the first time, and our aim is to learn from our Soviet colleagues and adopt their knowledge and wealth of experience.

Having described the situation in the country and the successful repulse of the enemies' intrigues, Nizameddin Tahsib expressed cordial gratitude to the Soviet people for their disinterested assistance to and support of the Afghan revolution. The people's masses of Afghanistan, he said, nurture the most sincere feelings of love and respect for the great Soviet Union--our state's loyal friend. They value highly the tremendous efforts being exerted by the CPSU and the Soviet state and their leaders for the preservation of peace and the security of the peoples throughout the world.

We are grateful for the warmth and cordiality shown in your republic, and the meetings on Azerbaijan soil will always remain in our hearts.

S.I. Gusev, first deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Court; S.M. Guseynov, chief of the Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee Administrative Organs Department; and I.I. Ismaylov, chairman of the Azerbaijan SSR Supreme Court, participated in the discussion.

PROPOSED PACT WITH INDIA PAKISTAN PROPAGANDA

PM101629 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 4 Nov 81 Morning Edition p 4

[I. Kovalev article under the "International Topics" rubric: "Stability Under Threat"]

[Text] Pakistan recently proposed a "nonaggression treaty" with India. It would seem that any step toward establishing stability and security could only be welcomed in a region where an uneasy atmosphere persists.

However, the Indian Government, proceeding from an assessment of the real situation and an analysis of Pakistan's genuine motives, has approached the Islamabad initiative with great caution. Indian Prime Minister Indira Gandhi has stated that the timing of the proposal by Islamabad, when anti-Indian propaganda in Pakistan has reached a peak, is dubious. You cannot prepare for war and simultaneously speak of a nonaggression pact, she stressed.

Indeed so. In addition to the regular arms supplies from China and in addition to the now undoubted development of a nuclear weapon in Pakistan with that same China's help, the Islamabad authorities have proceeded to replenish their armed forces with the latest U.S. aircraft, tanks and other lethal hardware. Even though this rearmament is taking place to propaganda squawks about a "Soviet threat," both experts on foreign policy problems and many Western commentators consider that, taking into account all the geopolitical factors and the past history of Indian-Pakistani relations, Pakistan's intensive rearmament is directed primarily against India.

"The massive supplies of U.S. weapons to Pakistan," the Indian newspaper NATIONAL HERALD notes, "are not only leading to increased tension in the region, but also pose the direct threat of the emergence of military conflict." The justness of this assessment is already being confirmed now. Thus, from the Indian-Pakistani border comes alarming news of a concentration of forces on the Pakistani side and of frequent anti-Indian provocations organized by Islamabad.

Under these conditions, Indian commentators believe, the conclusion of a nonaggression pact with Pakistan could be a convenient screen for Islamabad to continue its excessive arms buildup, implement a military-nuclear program and gradually transform Pakistani territory into a U.S. military bridgehead.

India's stance in no way signifies any changes in the country's peace-loving foreign policy course. It is appropriate to recall here that India, for its part, has repeatedly proposed the conclusion of a nonaggression treaty to Islamabad and, in principle, does not withdraw this proposal. India's policy directed toward solving acute international problems with talks and on the basis of realism, good will and mutual understanding, and not from positions of hostility or strength, also remains unchanged. This approach is acquiring special topicality now that Washington and Beijing have adopted an overt course toward transforming Pakistan into the source of a constant threat to stability in southern Asia and the security of the peoples of countries bordering Pakistan.

Against this backdrop, the falsity of propagandist "peace-making" maneuvers -- like Islamabad's proposal of a treaty -- is so clear that they can delude no one.

U.S. SEEN DICTATING MILITARY POLICY TO AUSTRALIA

PM121059 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 4 Nov 81 p 3

[V. Vinogradov's "Military-Political Review": "On Washington's Leash"]

[Text] Australia has decided to purchase 75 McDonnel-Douglas sophisticated F-18 bombers. It is clear from the statement issued by Defense Minister J. Killen that the acquisition of this consignment of combat machines will cost $2.9 billion, but it transpired that even that is not all. Some $288 million will be spent on the acquisition of 10 P-3C ASW aircraft produced by Lockheed.

What has made the Australian Government embark on such expenditure, disregarding a grave economic situation, working people's needs and rising inflation and unemployment? Perhaps a sudden threat to the country's security? By no means. It is enough to analyze the relations linking the United States and Australia for the answer to this question to become clear. Seeking to ensure the imperialist powers' coordinated action in the Pacific and Indian Oceans and in Southeast Asia, the United States is drawing Australia and New Zealand into its global military-strategic plans. For this it is using the ANZUS military bloc, uniting all three states. Thus, the communique of the 30th session of this bloc's council held in Wellington last summer directly indicated that Australia and New Zealand should considerably increase their militarist preparations.

As the subsequent development of events has shown, the Australian Government needed no special prompting. The Fraser cabinet immediately transferred part of its air and naval forces to the country's west coast to patrol the vast regions of the Indian Ocean. The Sydney MORNING HERALD attests that the naval bases in Freemantle and Cockburn Sound, also on the west coast, have begun "without unnecessary noise or publicity" to operate as strongpoints for U.S. warships operating in the Indian Ocean. U.S. aircraft carriers and nuclear submarines have become regular "guests" at their moorings. At the same time U.S. Air Force B-52 strategic bombers, capable of carrying nuclear weapons, have been allowed to land on Australian territory on their way to and from Guam to patrol over the Indian Ocean. Moreover, Australia has come out with the initiative to raise ANZUS membership to five by adding Japan and Canada. It is indicative that the navies of all five countries take part in the large-scale "Rimpac" maneuvers regularly held in the central Pacific under the command of U.S. admirals.

The intensification of the ANZUS bloc's militarist activity is borne out by the increasingly frequent military maneuvers and exercises on Australian territory and off its coast. "Sea Eagle," "Sandgrouper" and "Kangaroo" are the codenames of just a few. The latest such show of strength, "Kangeroo-81," ended recently and was the most extensive. Dozens of ships, hundreds of aircraft and helicopters and 20,000 servicemen were involved. U.S. B-52 bombers taking off from Guam carried out practice bombings in the region of the maneuvers, while ships and aircraft rehearsed ASW operations and the landing of a detachment of U.S. Marines sent from Okinawa, Hawaii and the Philippines.

As is well known, the United States has sought to ensure that the Indian Ocean is also included in the Pacific (ANZUS) pact's sphere of operations. Now it is seeking even more: It wants Australia and New Zealand to earmark military subunits for the so-called "Sinai multinational force" cobbled together by the U.S. administration in accordance with the Camp David separate deal. It is reported that Fraser has already agreed to send 300 Australian servicemen and a certain number of aircraft and helicopters to the Sinai Peninsula.

Washington's pressure on this question and the Australian Government's readiness to give in to it have generated a storm of indignation on the "fifth continent." Broad public circles are clearly aware of the dangerous consequences to which their country's participation in Washington's Near East adventures could lead. After all, the not-so-distant time when this same compliance led to Australia's participation in the bloody U.S. Indochina war is still fresh in their memories.

Justifying the country's foreign policy, including its policy in the military sphere, Canberra's rulers are not averse to expatiating about the U.S.-Australia "link" which, they say, unites allies, or to saying that this obliges them to take particular steps. But it would evidently be more correct to speak not of a "link", but of a leash on which Washington keeps Canberra and which it uses to force Canberra to do everything it wants in its interests.

IMPACT OF KAMPUCHEAN ISSUE FOR ALL SE ASIA VIEWED

LD111640 Moscow TASS in English 1602 GMT 11 Nov 81

["How To Break the Deadlock?" -- TASS headline; by TASS news analyst Vasiliy Kharkov]

[Text] Moscow, 11 Nov, TASS -- Following a series of meetings between representatives of Pol Pot men and two other anti-Kampuchean counterrevolutionary groups, differences between the participants have aggravated even more. The intrigues around the establishment of some "coalition" of the emigrant rabble have acquired even more the nature of internecine squabble. The Pol Pot leaders are apparently seeking to preserve their dominant position over their partners. Their conduct fully corresponds to Beijing's scenario. The Chinese leaders continue to gamble on the Pol Pot bandits, using their Thai-based armed units for piratic raids at Kampuchean border villages, murdering civilians, setting fire to houses and staging other subversive and terrorist acts. What is most important for Beijing is the preservation of the Pol Pot men, experienced in committing heinous crimes, as the backbone of the infamous "coalition", using other groups only for camouflage.

That is why Chinese arms continue to pour through Thailand to the Pol Pot men, and a radio station, based on Chinese territory, is beaming on their behalf subversive, instigatory programs. The United States also backs the so-called "Khmer Rouge", the London OBSERVER wrote the other day.

The ASEAN countries cannot fail to notice that following in the wade of Beijing and Washington has brought them into an impasse and that this line plays only into the hands of Beijing which continues to heighten tension around the non-existent "Kampuchean question" not only for purposes hostile to the Socialist Republic of Vietnam and the People's Republic of Kampuchea, but also in order to undermine relations between the ASEAN countries and their Indochinese neighbours.

According to a reaction in some ASEAN capitals to Beijing's desire to involve them deeper in the continuing adventure as regards Kampuchea, it is believed there that it is necessary to dissociate themselves from the Chinese line and find their own approach.

A proposal is being put forward, in particular, for creating some "third force" on the basis of the Son Sann group, which would make it possible to unite other groupings and isolate Pol Pot men who besmirched themselves by mass murders in Kampuchea.

It is believed that the so-called "new approach" of the ASEAN countries may gain support from some West European powers and Japan. However, just as ASEAN's previous steps, it has the same fault -- it ignores the irreversibility of the events in Kampuchea which has firmly embarked upon the path of national progress with support from its friends.

The proposals of the states of Indochina for a constructive dialogue with the ASEAN countries constitute a sensible alternative to the course for aggravating the situation in Southeast Asia. If for some reasons these countries are not prepared for a regional conference, they are offered to continue multilateral and bilateral consultations. This is the politically realistic way to break the deadlock.

LAO LOCAL OFFICIAL REPORTS CHINESE SABOTAGE ACTS

BK120328 Moscow in Lao to Laos 1130 GMT 10 Nov 81

[Report by Vientiane-based station correspondent Stanislav Blazhenkov]

[Text] The Chinese hegemonists recently engaged in sabotage activities and committed provocations in Phong Saly Province -- a northern province of the Lao People's Democratic Republic [LPDR] where the Meo, Yao, Lu and other tribal nationalities are living. The spies, agents and saboteurs of these nationalities, who have been trained in special camps in southern China, have been dispatched to this province to disturb the happy life of the local people by burning houses and intercepting and robbing the people on various roads. This was reported by Comrade Fan Vu, chairman of the Administrative Committee of Ngot District in Phong Saly Province to a meeting of the Central Committee of the Lao Front for National Construction.

Comrade Fan Vu said: The Chinese expansionists are attempting to obstruct the happy and peaceful life of the people in this province. Beijing has spread various propaganda news to deceive and encourage the local people to flee to China where they are promised all kinds of assistance.

Comrade Fan Vu continued: Nevertheless, the border defense forces and self-defense forces are safeguarding the peaceful and happy life in Phong Saly Province. These forces have been supported by the people. Chinese saboteurs recently appeared in an area and attempted to flee after committing robbery. After clashing with the border defense authorities and the self-defense forces, one of the bandits was killed on the spot and the remainder fled to China. Such a barbarous act was committed on Chinese orders. They once seized two Lao citizens near the border and brought them to China, paying no heed to the local people's protest. This provocative act has caused indignation and hatred among the people in the province.

Comrade Fan Vu said that Yao and other Lao nationalities are building a happy and peaceful life. He stressed: This cause has been assisted in all respects by the party and Government of the LPDR. Laos is our fatherland. Any attempt of Beijing and its lackeys to sabotage and obstruct our country will inevitably meet with shameful defeats. We, together with the Lao people of other nationalities, are building the foundations of socialism. If necessary, we will closely unite to defend the gains of our socialism and will resolutely and definitely protect our country from the dangers of intrusion by the Beijing expansionists and hegemonists.

IZVESTIYA MARKS ANNIVERSARY OF SOVIET-SRV TREATY

PM111113 [Editorial Report] Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian on 4 November, Morning Edition, publishes on page 5 a 1,500-word Hanoi dispatch from correspondent B. Vinogradov headed "The Great Force of Fraternity" to mark the third anniversary of the Soviet-Vietnamese Treaty on Friendship and Cooperation on 3 November. Vinogradov writes about the Hanoi No 1 machine-tool and tool-building plant and outlines its 25-year history. He goes on to note other areas of Soviet-Vietnamese cooperation in, for instance, hydro-electric power and geological prospecting, stating that such projects "cannot even be enumerated in a single article." The dispatch concludes with the following passage:

"Comrade Xuan Thuy, secretary of the Vietnam Communist Party Central Committee and chairman of the Vietnam-Soviet Friendship Association, said in an interview with your correspondent:

"We are well aware of the profound, fraternal feelings which the great Soviet people entertain toward our country and the Vietnamese people. The past years have enriched us with the still greater development of comradely solidarity and fruitful collaboration between our parties and peoples. Our friendship and cohesion have proved their unquenchable vitality both in the joint struggle against the forces of imperialism, hegemonism and reaction and in our peoples' peaceful, creative labor."

PRAVDA REPORTS UNGA DEBATE ON S.E. ASIA

PM121455 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 6 Nov 81 p 6

[Text] New York, 5 Nov, TASS -- The plenary session of the UN General Assembly had finished discussing the question of peace, stability and cooperation in Southeast Asia, placed on the agenda on the initiative of a group of socialist and nonaligned states.

The course of the discussion convincingly confirmed the interest of the majority of its participants in easing the tension in that region resulting from the expansionist actions of Beijing, which is siding increasingly closely with the present Washington administration on an anti-Soviet basis. The plenipotentiaries of a number of states spoke in support of the well-known proposals of Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea aimed at normalizing the situation in Southeast Asia and establishing peace and tranquillity there. They decisively rejected the attempts by the forces of imperialism and hegemonism to cast aspersions on the SRV, which extended the hand of friendship and assistance to Kampuchea in its struggle against the policy of genocide unleashed by the butchers of the Kampuchean people with the Maoists' complicity.

Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea, Mongolian representative L. Ider emphasized, are pursuing a policy of normalizing the situation in that region. However, the American imperialists and Chinese hegemonists are seeking to prevent at any price the creation of a zone of peace and stability in the region and to hamper the Indochina countries' dialogue with their neighbors in ASEAN.

Setting forth the USSR's principled position, Soviet representative V.V. Shustov said China is trying to return Pol Pot's criminal clique to power in Kampuchea, threatening Vietnam with new aggression and carrying out subversive acts against Laos. At the same time the United States, intimidating the countries of the region with the imaginary "Vietnamese and Soviet threat," is pushing the countries of Southeast Asia onto a path of militarization and is seeking to drag them into the system of military-political blocs. The rapprochement between Washington and Beijing and the development of military cooperation between them pose a special threat to peace and security in Southeast Asia. The USSR's representative fully supported the Indochina countries' constructive proposals on ways to settle the situation in the region.

Angolan representative E. de Figueiredo urged the United Nations to support the proposals for normalizing the situation in the region set forth by P. Sipaseut, foreign minister of the Lao People's Democratic Republic.

FIRYUBIN CONFERS WITH SINGAPORE OFFICIAL

PM101521 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 6 Nov 81 Morning Edition p 5

[TASS report: "Consultations at USSR Foreign Ministry"]

[Text] Consultations took place 2-3 November at the USSR Foreign Ministry between USSR Deputy Foreign Minister N.P. Firyubin and Singapore Foreign Ministry Permanent Secretary (S. Natan). Certain international issues of mutual interest and issues of bilateral realtions were discussed.

APN COMMENTATOR ON POLISH REACTION TO SOLIDARITY

AU101828 Prague MLADA FRONTA in Czech 9 Nov 81 p 3

[Commentary written for MLADA FRONTA by APN political commentator Vladimir Nakaryakov: "Poland: Agreement or Confrontation?"]

[Excerpt] By beginning to implement the program approved by the [Solidarity] congress in Gdansk, the leaders of this trade union -- according to numerous Polish newspapers and periodicals -- have begun the struggle for seizing power and creating a totalitarian regime under the aegis of "Solidarity's" leadership, a matter that until now has been disguised by the slogan about "Poland's self-government."

"Solidarity's" National Commission onesidely tore up the agreements signed in August 1980 and embarked upon the course of confrontation. By raising the demand for establishing the so-called social council for the national economy, which would be an agency above the government, it excluded the possibility of a dialogue. One of the commission's experts, Prof Kurowski, has been declaring openly that "trade unions must set up their own efficient apparatus, which -- under certain circumstances -- could take over power in the country."

Extremist and counterrevolutionary forces, which have dug in in "Solidarity," continue taking a treacherous and dangerous path. By creating situations of chaos and anarchy, by disorganizing production and the service sector and by propagandist actions, they are trying to intensify the population's dissatisfaction and turn it against the government and against the party and state apparatus, which is accused of being unable to end the crisis.

The moves and methods which are taking ever deeper root in "Solidarity" at present are illustrated tellingly by the paradoxical strike called by the employees of "Solidarity's" own printing works in Gdansk. They demanded the improvement of their social security and living conditions. According to the daily ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI, the strike -- on the order of the leadership of the trade union -- was brutally suppressed by "Solidarity's" rowdies from the Gdansk shipyard, armed with hammers and wrenches.

The rowdies are increasingly active. They threaten communists with physical violence, as happened in the Katowice metallurgical combine; they are blocking factory entrances, terrorizing workers unwilling to strike; and they make noise with the help of bullhorns in cities, encouraging young men to desecrate Soviet soldiers' memorials and fanning anti-Soviet campaigns.

Here a question logically pops up as to whether the extremist leaders of the "trade union" might not wish to arm their troopers with submachineguns instead of wrenches.

These and similar questions have begun to bother seriously many Poles, particularly those who experienced the war and the Hitlerite occupation. And not only them. Many people are concerned because "Solidarity's" propaganda apparatus conceals the crimes of Hitlerite fascism committed against the Polish people, and because "Solidarity's" young fellow-travellers [soubezci] are being fed chauvinistic slogans smacking of fascism and even taught methods of "white terror," broadly employed by "Solidarity," a matter that in many respects remains something out of the past.

PZPR DELEGATION ENDS VISIT TO KOSTROMA

LD111952 Moscow in Polish to Poland 1700 GMT 11 Nov 81

[Text] A Piotrkow region PZPR party delegation, headed by Stanislaw Kolasa, first secretary of Piotrkow regional committee, spent over a week in Kostroma on the Volga. The Polish guests acquainted themselves with the experience of party and economic work in enterprises, at the Kostroma power plant and in sovkhozes. The delegation left for Poland today.

KIRILENKO, KAPITONOV SEE OFF CPCZ DELEGATION

LD121944 Moscow TASS in English 1922 GMT 12 Nov 81

[Text] Moscow, 12 Nov, TASS -- A delegation of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia led by member of the Presidium of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia, Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia Milos Jakes was staying in the Soviet Union at the invitation of the CPSU Central Committee from November 9 to November 12. The delegation included alternate member of the Presidium of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia, Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Slovakia Miloslav Hruskovic and others. The Czechoslovak comrades were familiarizing themselves with the experience of the CPSU in the implementation of the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress in the sphere of the economic policy.

The delegation had meetings and conversations with member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Andrey Kirilenko and Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Ivan Kapitonov, in departments of the CPSU Central Committee, at the State Planning Committee and the USSR State Committee for Science and Technology, at the USSR permanent representation in the CMEA and at the Moscow regional committee of the CPSU. The guests visited industrial and agricultural enterprises of Moscow and the Moscow region.

The meetings and conversations proceeded in a warm and friendly atmosphere.

Today the delegation left for home. It was seen off from the Sheremetyevo Airport by member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Andrey Kirilenko, Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Ivan Kapitonov. Czechoslovakia's ambassador in the USSR, Cestmir Lovetinskiy, was among the send-off party.

CPSU'S CHERNENKO PRESENTED WITH SED AWARD

PM110957 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 5 Nov 81 p 2

[TASS report: "Presentation of Award"]

[Text] On 4 November K. Hager, member of the Politburo and secretary of the SED Central Committee, presented the Order of Karl Marx to K.U. Chernenko, member of the Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee.

K.U. Chernenko has been given this award for his great contribution to the consolidation of friendship and cooperation between the peoples of the USSR and the GDR and in connection with his 70th birthday.

K.U. Chernenko expressed heartfelt thanks to the SED Central Committee Politburo and the GDR State Council and Council of Ministers. He said that he regards the award, which bears the name of the founder of Marxism, as a high assessment of Soviet communists' services in strengthening the fraternal friendship and developing all-round cooperation between the peoples of the Soviet Union and the GDR.

The presentation was attended by H. Axen, member of the Politburo and secretary of the SED Central Committee, E. Winkelmann, GDR ambassador to the USSR, CPSU Central Committee members K.M. Bogolyubov and O.B. Rakhmanin, and other comrades.

SHEVARDNADZE MEETS VISITING GDR AMBASSADOR

WA041335 Tbilisi ZARYA VOSTOKA in Russian 16 Oct 81 p 1

[Text] On 15 October, Comrade E.A. Shevardnadze, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Georgian Communist Party Central Committee, received E. Winkelmann, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the GDR to the USSR, who is on a fact-finding tour of our republic.

Comrade E.A. Shevardnadze warmly greeted the guest and, through him, all working people of the first socialist state on German soil.

Comrade E. Winkelmann conveyed greetings from Erich Honecker, general secretary of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany [SED] Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, to Comrade E.A. Shevardnadze personally and to the entire Georgian people.

The guest reported on the SED's measures for a further upsurge of the country's economy and expressed satisfaction at the successful development of cooperation between the Soviet Union and the GDR and between our peoples. The ambassador expressed a desire for the establishment of closer contacts in the areas of the development of individual sectors of agricultural production.

Comrade E.A. Shevardnadze described Soviet Georgia's successes in all spheres of economic and cultural construction and familiarized the guest with the republic Communist Party's measures to implement the historic decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress. Along with topical questions on the development of the republic's industry, Comrade E.A. Shevardnadze paid special attention to problems of improving party leadership of agricultural production and the development of all its sectors on the basis of interfarm cooperation and agrarian-industrial integration.

Great attention was paid at the meeting to questions of the further exchange of work experience on an upsurge of the economy as a whole.

The meeting took place in a warm, friendly atmosphere.

O.Sh. Kadzhaya, chief of the Georgian Communist Party Central Committee Foreign Relations Department, was present at the meeting.

MEETINGS TO STUDY HUNGARIAN AGRICULTURE MODEL

WA041340 Tbilisi ZARYA VOSTOKA in Russian 16 Oct 81 p 3

[Text] Participants in the scientific-practical conference "Use in the Practice of USSR Kolkhozes and Sovkhozes of the Experience of Hungary's Public Farms' Cooperation With the Population in Strengthening the Production of Animal Husbandry Products" will meet in Tbilisi on 18 October.

The arrival of a representative delegation from Hungary is expected. It will consist of N. Kovacs, deputy minister of agriculture and food industry, [Ye.] Zsuffa, deputy chief of a Hungarian Socialist Workers Party Central Committee department, F. Misi, chief of the ministry board, and A. Lehel, chief of the board of the Hungarian People's Republic State Committee for Technical Development.

Representatives of a number of oblasts of the RSFSR, the Ukraine, Belorussia, Moldavia and Baltic and other republics will participate in the conference,

A GRUZINFORM correspondent asked I. Tsiskarishvili, deputy chairman of the Georgian SSR State Committee for Science and Technology, to assess the significance of the upcoming conference.

"Hungarian agriculture," he said, "is among the 8 to 10 most developed in the world. The successes of this vitally important sector of the socialist economy have been brought about largely by a correct evaluation of the part played by the attached and subsidiary farms, which have entered into cooperation with the large-scale public

agricultural enterprises. Currently, the so-called 'small-scale producers' account for more than one third of the gross production of farming and animal husbandry products.

"Hungary's experience in the public farms' cooperation with the population is being studied extensively. Groups of specialists have visited Hungary from Georgia, and much of this experience is being successfully introduced in a number of areas of the republic, with regard for local conditions. The upcoming conference, which will be held within the framework of scientific-technical cooperation between the USSR and Hungary, will make a significant contribution to the further development of contract relations between agricultural enterprises and the population, which will ultimately contribute to the speediest growth of the country's food program."

HUNGARIAN MEETING COMMEMORATES 1956 'VICTORY'

PM101323 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 5 Nov 81 p 5

[TASS report: "Loyalty to the Cause of Socialism"]

[Text] Budapest, 4 Nov -- A ceremonial session of the district council has been held in Szolnok to mark the 25th anniversary of the creation of a worker-peasant revolutionary government in that city.

M. Korom, member of the MSZMP Central Committee Politburo and secretary of the MSZMP Central Committee, who addressed the session, stressed that 25 years ago Szolnok was the site of a historic event: A group of communists loyal to the people, headed by J. Kadar, created a new revolutionary center here which appealed to the working class and all working people to struggle for the defense of worker power, for socialism and against counterrevolution. We will never forget those who responded to this appeal and rose to the struggle and gave their lives in the struggle against counterrevolution.

The creation of the revolutionary worker-peasant government made it possible to mobilize all forces loyal to the cause of socialism and to restore the party's unity. The period which has elapsed since then has proved convincingly that only a united revolutionary force with a clear and correct program can rally the supporters of socialism, ensure opportunities for developing their actions and guide the masses' struggle.

The program proclaimed in the first days of November 1956 and the line elaborated on its basis defined the essence and the main elements of the policy of the past 25 years. This policy is firmly based on the principles of Marxism-Leninism and takes account of Hungarian and international experience of building socialism.

The victory over counterrevolution, the country's emergence from the crisis and its rapid consolidation were possible as a result of the fact that the party had been able to rapidly win over and mobilize the masses.

The party, M. Korom continued, elaborated under extraordinarily difficult conditions its policy, principles and practice of ties with the masses, which remain current to this day. As a result even at the most difficult times the working class and laboring peasantry remained supporters of socialism. Counterrevolution was exposed and the people who had erred understood their mistakes. The year 1956 showed that the people, who sided with the cause of socialism, struggled for it under the most difficult conditions. It demonstrated that if that people has a revolutionary vanguard, there is no force and can be no force capable of vanquishing it.

We look to the future with confidence, M. Korom said in conclusion. Our achievements give us strength. We are sure that we will be able to successfully fulfill the crucial tasks outlined in the decisions of the 12th MSZMP Congress in all spheres of life.

UK'S NOTT CALLS BBC TO TASK OVER HAIG REMARKS

LD101442 Moscow TASS in English 1418 GMT 10 Nov 81

["Why BBC Has Been Reprimanded" -- TASS headline; by TASS political news analyst Vladimir Serov]

[Text] Moscow, 10 Nov, TASS -- British Defence Secretary Nott invites journalists time and again, to tell them how and about what they should or shouldn't inform citizens of the "freest" of Western "democracies." Mr Nott summoned the other day representatives of the British Broadcasting Corporation and strongly reprimanded them. He accused the BBC of "irresponsibility" and of spreading "tendentious reports" which whip up war fears and help Soviet propaganda.

What has the BBC done, which, as is known, is doing its best to oblige its masters and invariably takes an anti-Soviet stand, to drive the minister into rage? It turns out that this is because of its reports about the recent remarks by U.S. President Reagan and Secretary of State Haig. The former spoke about the possibility of "exchanging nuclear strikes" in Europe, the latter about the NATO plans of making a "warning" nuclear blast. These statements have sparked off a spate of indignation in Western Europe and elsewhere. This is what has enraged Mr Nott.

Well, but what has it to do with "Soviet propaganda?" a reader is justified in asking. Nothing whatsoever, of course. The "war fears" are whipped up not by it, but by irresponsible declarations of some Washington figures whose arms brandishing gives cause for legitimate concern to the West Europeans.

Britain's former Defence Secretary Denis Healey was undoubtedly right when he declared in Parliament that the growth of anti-war movement in Western Europe is explained by the decrease of confidence in the present U.S. administration. The crux of the matter is not changed by the fact that it covers its adventurous scenarious of a "limited" nuclear war in Europe by false references of the non-existent "Soviet threat," for it is well known that the Soviet Union is not going to attack anyone. The present disarray in the Western alliance, Anthony Lewis points out in today's New York TIMES, is largely due to the U.S. administration's actions in the past nine months: ill-considered statements about nuclear armaments, chaos and incompetence in decision-making, demonstration of personal ambitions bordering on schizophrenia.

Mr Nott not only rapped the BBC over the knuckles but made an attempt to "correct" Haig's militarist remarks by making in a BBC program confused "explanations" with a view to convincing the listeners that they "misunderstood" the U.S. secretary of state who, allegedly, did not mean that NATO plans a "warning" nuclear blast but only spoke about the "possibility" to envisage such a blast in case of "Soviet invasion." What an awkward trick. For the instigatory declarations by some present Washington figures remain such irrespective of both Mr Nott's "corrections" and an agency which reports about them. Mr Nott should have accused those figures of "irresponsibility"...

U.S. TRYING TO PREVENT W. EUROPE GAS PIPELINE

PRAVDA 'Lampoon'

PM121043 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 5 Nov 81 p 5

[M. Podklyuchnikov "Lampoon": "What's Bad About It"]

[Text] They say that this conference took place at the U.S. Department of State. Officials were gathered from that institution to attend it. Also present were "top brains" from the National Security Council and the Pentagon. True, no protocol was published. But from the series of statements by U.S. statesmen and press articles we can imagine what took place approximately as follows:

The chairman said: "Gentlemen, we must return to the issue of the 'Soviet threat.' It is mounting with every passing day, constantly taking on new forms. Thus, the Soviet Union is now suggesting a very dangerous deal to the West European countries -- that they take part in building a gas pipeline from Siberia, through which they will then receive Soviet gas."

"But what's bad about that? After all, the energy crisis..." A young State Department official who had not yet learned to grasp his bosses' thoughts quickly, said timidly.

"What do you mean, what! Imagine! In France, Italy, the Netherlands and the FRG, houses heated by Soviet gas. Power stations operating on it. It is the raw material for the chemical industry. Any man in the street will know that this gas comes from the Russians and, moreover, from Siberia. Will he be ready to believe in the 'Soviet threat?' It's a perfidious plan undermining the very basis of our policy!"

Experienced officials nodded and set about resolving the problem by the "brainstorm method."

"The West Europeans must be offered alternative energy supplies."

"For instance?"

"Well, our oil from Alaska for instance. We have built an oil pipeline southward via Canada. Now one more must be built from Alaska -- west to Europe."

"Westward.... That is, via the Soviet Union: What are you thinking of?"

"Oh, yes. Then we can send it by tanker."

"So that means we get our oil by tanker from the Near East and then dispatch it from our country to Europe? You couldn't do business that way. The West Europeans get oil from the Near East themselves, you won't get them to pay more for it."

"Then give West Europe our gas. Build our own gas pipeline, across the Atlantic."

"A gas pipeline isn't a telephone cable. You need at least some understanding of technology."

"Let them take our goal. At least that can be loaded onto ships."

"They've got their own...."

"Another suggestion. Promise them more nuclear energy."

"You're crazy! Only in the form of nuclear warheads for our new missiles for West Europe."

"The best thing is simply to forbid them to deal with the Russians. Pipes and bulldozers, let's say, are all strategic goods. They will make missile launch silos out of pipes and turn bulldozers into tanks."

"We've already tried forbidding them," one more "green" diplomat reminded them. "The Ottawa meeting of the 'seven' discussed that. They won't listen. They say the deal is advantageous. Equipment deliveries will make it possible to reduce unemployment. They need the gas. And overall this cooperation benefits everyone."

"Take care what you say, young man. What words! The people there are entirely reluctant to understand that there are things more important than peace."

"Why not revamp the old CIA report that the Russians' oil will soon run out so that it applies to gas? Say that their gas is also running out -- and that's that. Then the gas pipeline will seem to serve no purpose. Only Siberian frost will come down it."

"That would be a good idea. But that report has already been refuted."

"Promise them other energy sources -- tides, geysers, the sun. Or the wind."

"Your head's full of wind and not ideas. Have another think."

And they are thinking! They are seeking ever new arguments to prove what cannot be proved -- that West European trade with the USSR is advantageous only to the Soviet Union and mortally dangerous to West Europe. Such "intellectual" overloading is having its effect. Rumor has it that a hopeless case recently announced from a Washington hospital: "Russian tanks are coming down the gas pipeline!"

U.S. Missions, Reaction

LD112026 Moscow TASS in English 2006 GMT 11 Nov 81

[Text] Paris, 11 Nov, TASS -- Ronald Reagan's administration is seeking to restrain the development of mutually beneficial cooperation with the Soviet Union and other socialist countries. This is evidenced by Washington's unprecedented pressure on West European countries with a view to making them drop out of a planned deal on new deliveries of Soviet gas in exchange for pipes and on the construction in the Soviet Union with their participation of a gas pipeline between Europe and Siberia.

According to the American newspaper INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE, published in Paris, Myer Rashish, under secretary of state for economic affairs, was sent last week to West Germany and France with instructions to "dissuade" the governments of those countries from participating in the project. This week, Washington's emissary intends to meet in Paris, with the same aim in view, representatives of other countries participating in the gas pipeline construction project -- Austria, Belgium, Italy, the Netherlands and Switzerland.

The West Europeans, however, are resolutely opposed to the Reagan administration's attempts to impose on them its policy as regards trade and economic cooperation with the USSR. The INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE points out, referring to informed sources, that Rashish will meet a "polite refusal." West Germany's economics minister Otto Lambsdorff already expressed his country's firm intention to carry out the deal with the Soviet Union, the newspaper writes.

Washington's stubborn unwillingness to reckon with the vital interests of its West European partners threatens to bring unpleasant consequences for the United States itself. Rashish had to admit during Congress hearings that the extraterritorial application of U.S. export control rules is fraught with an aggravation of tension in relations even with many of the U.S. "closest allies."

OFFICIAL CITES MACHINE-TOOL COOPERATION

LD121448 Moscow TASS in English 1708 GMT 12 Nov 81

[Text] Moscow, 12 Nov, TASS -- "Soviet machine-tool makers are cooperating with West German firms on a greater scale than with machine-tool makers from other Western countries," Andrey Pavlov, chairman of the Soviet-West German working group on machine-tool making and USSR first deputy minister of machine building and instrument making, said in a TASS interview.

He emphasized that Soviet and West German machine-tool makers had gained positive experience of cooperation, which developed on a stable and long-term footing, bringing appreciable benefits to both sides.

West German machine-tools are well known in the Soviet Union. The Kama heavy-duty lorry combine alone uses equipment which came from 40 large, medium-size and small machine building factories in West Germany. Part of the equipment has been developed jointly by specialists from the two countries.

Last year West German firms supplied the Soviet Union with more metal-cutting machine-tools and press-forging equipment than firms from Japan, France, Britain, the U.S. and other Western countries taken together.

Export of Soviet machine-tools and equipment to West Germany are also on the increase, although wide opportunities here have not yet been identified and additional efforts by firms and organisations of both countries are needed.

Joint production and marketing of metal-cutting machine-tools is one of the promising forms of cooperation. It has been employed successfully for a number of years now with such West German firms as Gildemeister, Kieserling and Elb-Schliff.

The past record of industrial cooperation has laid a good basis for enhancing business links in the new Soviet five-year plan (1981-1985), which envisages considerable structural changes in the USSR's machine-tool making industry. Suffice it to say that within the next five years the country will start production of more than 1,300 new models of advanced equipment.

"In carrying out this program," Andrey Pavlov said, "Soviet organisations are prepared to cooperate on a mutually beneficial basis with countries which have a developed machine-tool making industry, including the FRG."

At present, opportunities are being studied for drawing West German firms into the re-tooling of several machine-tool factories which specialise in the manufacture of most automated and productive machine-tools.

FRG CP DELEGATION VISITS AZERBAIJAN SSR

WA101530 [Editorial Report] Baku BAKINSKIY RABOCHIY in Russian on 31 October publishes on page 1 a 500-word report on the Azerbaijan SSR CP Central Committee reception of a group of communist editors from the FRG headed by the Director of the German Communist Party Press Service Eberhardt Weber. Candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and First Secretary of the Azerbaijan SSR CP Central Committee G.A. Aliyev warmly greeted the guests, telling them of the great accomplishments of the workers of Azerbaijan since the Great October Revolution due to, of course, the leadership of the Communist Party which has realized Leninist national policies.

He talked of the admiration of the Azeri people for the struggles of the German Communist Party and of Soviet-West German relations. He stressed the importance of L.I. Brezhnev's visit to the FRG and further improvements in mutual understanding and cooperation between the two countries. Such visits as this one, Aliyev stated, would "help them to understand more deeply the attainments of real socialism in order to explain them to the working people of the FRG."

Weber repeated the sentiments of Aliyev, adding that they, too, "would do everything to preserve and strengthen peace, and to stop warmongers from starting new wars."

Also appearing at the reception were F.A. Gasanov, secretary of the Azerbaijan SSR CP Central Committee; R.A. Abutalybov, chief of the Department of Foreign Affairs of the Azerbaijan SSR CP Central Committee; and R.I. Makhmudov, chairman of the Union of Journalists Administration.

AUSTRIA PREPARES FOR 'USSR DAYS' FESTIVAL

PM111519 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 4 Nov 81 Morning Edition p 5

[Report by correspondent L. Stepanov: "Meetings on Austrian Soil"]

[Text] The traditional annual USSR festival is about to start in Austria. This time the multinational family of union republics is represented by the RSFSR. There is enormous interest among Austrians in the USSR festival. Hundreds of applications have been received for participation in the forthcoming events. The program for the friendship month prepared by the Austro-Soviet Society contains hundreds of items: exhibitions, reports, performances by creative collectives, meetings with leaders of Russian culture, documentary and artistic movies, shows by concert, folk and professional music ensembles and appearances by well-known sportsmen.

The opening ceremony of the USSR festival is to take place on the eve of the Great October holiday, but cultural measures have already begun all over the country -- from Neusidler Lake to the Bodenses -- with the participation of representatives of all strata of the population. These measures, organized by the Austro-Soviet Society, are taking place, as usual, with the support of the local authorities. Austrian Federal President R. Kirchschlaeger has agreed to act as overall honorary patron.

M.S. Solomentsev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the RSFSR Council of Ministers, has arrived in Vienna to take part in Austria's USSR festival.

In the Austrian capital M.S. Solomentsev, chairman of the RSFSR Council of Ministers, laid a wreath at the monument in the Schwartzenbergplatz to Soviet servicemen who fell while liberating Vienna. The RSFSR's envoys visited Belvedere Palace, where the state treaty on the restoration of an independent and democratic Austria was signed in 1955. The guests also toured other historical and cultural sites in the capital.

Federal President R. Kirchschlaeger received M.S. Solomentsev in the Hofburg Palace. A friendly talk took place in which both sides expressed satisfaction with the development of Soviet-Austrian cooperation in various spheres -- economic, scientific, technical and cultural. The hope was expressed that this cooperation will continue to develop in the interests of the two countries and of the strengthening of peace in Europe.

On 3 November the RSFSR delegation continued to acquaint itself with the sights of Vienna and its environs. In particular, it visited an agricultural enterprise near the city and took part in the opening of an art exhibition. In the House of Friendship on Vienna's Brahmsplatz, the envoys from Russia met with activists of the Austro-Soviet Society. A speech of welcome to the guests was delivered by (M. Klug-Steiger), general secretary of the Austro-Soviet Society. She spoke of the society's multifaceted work in strengthening friendly ties and cooperation between Austria and the Soviet Union.

FINLAND BEGINS BUILDING SALVAGE TUGS FOR USSR

PM121345 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 4 Nov 81 p 5

[Text] Helsinki, 3 Nov, TASS -- The construction of two maritime salvage tugs for the Soviet Union has begun at the shipyards of the Rauma-Repola joint company in the Finnish city of Uusikaupunki.

The products of Finnish shipbuilding are widely known all over the world. The sector's intensive development has been possible largely thanks to Soviet orders. Successful cooperation has been underway between the Soviet Union and Finland for more than 3 decades. Last year alone 30 ships were built in Finnish shipyards and handed over to the Soviet Union.

ARTICLE ON KGB AGENTS IN CANARY ISLANDS DERIDED

PM101551 Moscow NOVOYE VREMYA in Russian No 45, 6 Nov 81 pp 27-28

[V. Chirkov "Behind-The Scenes Story": "On the CIA's Orders"]

[Text] In Spain's Canary Islands journalist Sergio Gil Socorro, who writes for the local newspaper DIARIO DE LAS PALMAS, has exposed "Russian espionage" with extraordinary ease.

Senor Gil draws his conclusions with an impressive saving of time and grey matter. His argument runs roughly like this: Let us assume that a tourist has come ashore from a Soviet ship in Las Palmas port. He contemplates a palm tree. That means he is making an assessment: Would the trunk be suitable for building a gunboat disguised as a fishing schooner? Screwing up his eyes he looks up at the sky. He is clearly killing two birds with one stone. First, no one sees the color of his eyes. Second, he is watching which way the U.S. warplanes are flying.

To his opus, described by the DIARIO DE LAS PALMAS editors as "interesting investigative work," the author attaches two photographs. In both there is a man. The first has a nose, and the second has a nose, the first photograph shows a profile, and thus only one ear is visible. In the second photograph both ears are hidden by locks of hair. Thus each has a nose but there is some vagueness about the ears. To the naked eye it is clear that these are completely different people. No, Senor Gil insists, they are one and the same person -- a "Soviet secret agent."

Why? Well, because this man allegedly met with representatives of the Soviet-Spanish Sovispan company which services Soviet fishing vessels calling in at the Canary Islands. And in the writer's opinion, Sovispan is a nest of "KGB agents."

Senor Gil does not cite any facts to corroborate his story. But further on he tries to prove that he knows for certain how many "KGB agents" there are in Spain and neighboring Portugal: He has counted "over 100." Even the DIARIO DE LAS PALMAS editors seemed to doubt the authenticity of these "figures." In the introduction to the "investigative work" they were compelled to mention that "certain aspects of it may be disputed." And the author himself, in the final paragraphs, uses the word "seems" several times, clearly as an afterthought.

Who has found it necessary to cast aspersions on Soviet-Spanish cooperation? See who benefits, the ancient Romans used to say. The United States, its CIA and the Pentagon. The U.S. special services make use of any inventions. For example, the one about the Soviet Union's "participation" in terrorist activity. The New York TIMES asserted that the USSR offered Madrid help in combatting terrorism if the latter would refuse to join NATO. The same DIARIO DE LAS PALMAS attributes links with local "nationalist groups" to Soviet employees in the Canary Islands. U.S. Ambassador to Spain Terence Todman once spent part of his day off on Gran Canaria to give a lecture in which he subjected the mutually beneficial trade and economic cooperation between the USSR and Spain to flagrant attacks.

The fact that this cooperation is mutually beneficial is evidenced by the example of Sovispan again. Its shareholders, two Spanish firms, would scarcely have entered the affair had they not seen the benefit in it for them and the country.

Sovispan annually serves up to 2,000 Soviet vessels fishing in the Atlantic. Their repiar and servicing provides the Spanish with a considerable number of jobs, which is not unimportant with increasing unemployment. Local peasants have an opportunity to sell their foodstuffs to supply the crews.

None of this pleases Washington, which would like to set Spain at odds with the Soviet Union and divert it from the path of cooperation with the socialist countries. This, they presume on the Potomac, would make it easier to achieve an important task for the United States -- that of enlisting Spain in the North Atlantic alliance. The Spanish magazine CAMBIO 16 has written that "a prominent Pentagon strategist, a CIA man" has been sent to Madrid with a single mission -- that of holding meetings at "the very highest level" with Spanish military chiefs and defense experts from the leading political parties to convince them of the benefit to the country of full and rapid NATO membership." U.S. intelligence officers, dozens of whom belong to the U.S. Embassy staff in Madrid, the magazine continues, are "keeping under constant observation" the activity of the country's major political parties and are keeping the embassies of the socialist countries, including the Soviet Union, "under surveillance." Their activeness is spreading from Spain to such countries as Greece, Turkey and Portugal, which, the article stresses, are of "great strategic importance" in the CIA's opinion.

The Pentagon has dotted the Atlantic with its bases. They are found in Greenland, Spain, Bermuda and the Azores. But this is not enough for the Americans. The Canary Islands, CAMBIO 16 points out, are of great strategic importance and the U.S. military department intends to deploy at least half of all its Rapid Deployment Forces here. To this end the Pentagon generals want to establish military control over Hierro Island. Washington is planning to build a major naval base there, the magazine attests, like the one on Diego Garcia in the Indian Ocean. And it would be far easier to secure such a tidbit acting on behalf of the NATO bloc and wielding the slogan of the West's joint defense against the "danger from the East." Washington wants to turn Spain into a U.S. and NATO support point controlling the exit and entrance to the Mediterranean and into a transshipment base for transferring forces and combat hardware to Western Europe, the Persian Gulf, African "trouble spots" and other regions. The plan's economic strategy aspect, so to speak, consists in "establishing stricter control over the oil transportation routes," as CAMBIO 16 stresses.

We make no secret of the fact that the Soviet Union is attentively following the feverish efforts aiming at enlisting Spain in the aggressive NATO bloc. Our proposals are widely known: Not to increase the number of NATO or Warsaw Pact members and to create the conditions for the ultimate disbandment of the two opposing alliances. The USSR Embassy's memorandum presented to the Spanish Foreign Ministry in September was a balanced but at the same time quite firm warning. It stressed that Madrid's participation in a militarist alliance directed against the USSR and its allies would also have an impact on Soviet-Spanish relations.

And these relations have already built up quite a solid and positive experience which it would be nonsensical to discard. Mutually beneficial trade and economic cooperation is developing successfully. The Soviet Union buys Spanish steel, footwear, wine, fruit and other traditional export goods. Under conditions when the cannonades of the "citrus" and "wine" wars are thundering over Europe, the reliable Soviet market is not the worst solution for Spanish producers of these products. We sell Spain oil and petroleum products, various types of industrial equipment, tractors, cotton, asbestos and a number of other goods. The oil and petroleum product supplies are equal to almost half the liquid fuel extracted in Spain itself.

...We do not know whether Senor Gil has met with any of the "quiet Americans" about whom CAMBIO 16 writes or whether he has heard the appropriate admonitions. But it seems very much like it since his opus fully corresponds with the U.S. CIA's aims.

CYPRIOTS DEMAND WITHDRAWAL OF MILITARY BASES

NC112206 Moscow in Greek to Cyprus 1800 GMT 11 Nov 81

[Text] The movement is growing in Cyprus for the abolition of foreign military bases on the island and the withdrawal of all foreign military forces from its territory. This has been stated by AKEL Central Committee Secretary General Ezekias Papaioannou in an interview with the Lebanese weekly magazine AL-MUJAHID AL-'ARABI.

It is not difficult to understand the Cypriot people's concern over this problem, our commentator writes, because the Pentagon's military activity is increasing in the eastern Mediterranean and on the British bases on the island in particular. The Cypriot press has repeatedly reported with justified concern about the active use of the bases by the U.S. military and linking it with Washington's preparations for new aggressive plans in the Middle East area. Ezekias Papaioannou spoke about this in his interview and called on the Middle East and Mediterranean people to always be on the alert.

Under the conditions of increasing aggressiveness by the United States, the Cypriots are right in demanding the withdrawal from their homeland's territory of foreign military bases and troops whose presence not only threaten the nonaligned policy followed by Cyprus. but the very security of its inhabitants.

The broad circles of world public opinion express solidarity with the Cypriot people's struggle against the foreign military presence. These circles support the efforts of the Cypriot Government, the republic's house of representatives and the island's political parties which stand for the complete demilitarization of the island. The Soviet Union is in solidarity with the Cypriot people's anti-imperialist struggle and consider the island's demilitarization and essential requirement for the creation of a favorable political atmosphere not only in the intercommunal talks but in the settlement of the situation around Cyprus in general. This is also the purpose served by the Soviet Union's proposal of 22 August 1974 that a representative forum of states deal with the Union, these states, either together or in parallel, could give the corresponding guarantees for the independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of the Republic of Cyprus. This proposal of the Soviet Union was dictated by its sincere aim to contribute toward a peaceful, just and permanent settlement of the situation on the island so that the Cypriot bed or international tension can be eliminated, our commentator concludes.

BREZHNEV, KIPRIANOU EXCHANGE MESSAGES ON HOLIDAY

LD211626 Moscow TASS in English 1620 GMT 21 Oct 81

[Text] Moscow, 21 Oct, TASS -- Leonid Brezhnev has sent a message to Spiros Kiprianou, president of the Republic of Cyprus, conveying on behalf of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet and on his personal behalf cordial congratulations to the president and the friendly Cyprus people on the occasion of the Republic's independence day and wishes of successes in strengthening Cyprus' independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity, and its non-aligned policy.

In his reply message, the Cyprus president expressed cordial gratitude for the congratulations and conveyed on his part best wishes to Leonid Brezhnev and wishes of invariable progress and prosperity to the Soviet people.

The messages express confidence that the experience between the two countries of traditional relations of friendship and cooperation will continue to strengthen and develop for the benefit of the Soviet and Cyprus peoples, in the interests of international peace and security.

GREEK GOVERNMENT CHANGES COMMEMORATIVE DAYS

NC102031 Moscow in Greek to Cyprus 1800 GMT 10 Nov 81

[Text] Boris Lipovoy, in Athens reports for Radio Moscow: A few days ago and after a special meeting, the Government of Greece resolved to abolish all official ceremonies established in the postwar period by the various bourgeois governments of the right after termination of the civil war. It also resolved to abrogate the decree passed by the 1967 military junta to establish 21 April as a national holiday. This was the day of the military coup in Greece.

As can be concluded from government statements, observance of the dates set in connection with the civil war will be finally abolished after submission to the Chamber of Deputies of the decision on national reconciliation which is aimed at ending the consequences of the civil war. The government's decision, Boris Lipovoy writes, as expected, had great effect throughout the country. This is just. It is well known that for many years these observances were used by the rightwing forces in Greece to cultivate an anticommunist spirit among the population and the armed forces and to exert pressure against the country's democratic forces.

It is also well known that by unleashing the civil war, the forces of domestic reaction at that time, in 1944, attempted to suppress the aspiration of the Greek patriots to fight for peace, democracy and liberty. This was done with the help of British imperialism. These are the forces which executed tens of thousands of democratic fighters and enforced a reactionary regime in Greece for many years.

Royal Decree No 115, dated in 1961, established the ceremony to honor the officers who fell during the mopping-up operations against the sections of ELAS, the National Peoples Liberation Army, at Makriyiannis in 1949. At the same time, in their Decree 198, dated 1967, the junta coupists declared one of the Sundays in December as a day to honor the victims of the communist attack against the nation.

In saluting the decision of the government to abolish these antipeople's observances, Greek democratic public opinion also expects the adoption of more effective measures aimed at dealing with the historic injustice which made its appearance in the country as a result of the actions of the enemies of democracy. One of the most important measures upon which public opinion insists must be official recognition of the Greek resistence movement during the years of World War II.

As underlined in a relevant statement of the Central Committee of the KKE, the national resistance movement is part of the history of the people of Greece. It is a national property and a source of national pride. The time has arrived, the statement stresses, to restore truth and justice once and for all.

U.S. PLAYING 'CRIMINAL GAME' IN NEAR EAST

PM111105 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 5 Nov 81 Morning Edition p 5

[IZVESTIYA political observer K. Geyvandov article: "Dangerous Game"]

[Text] The global escalation of U.S. military preparations, which has become the present U.S. administration's strategy is assuming increasingly dangerous dimensions in the Near East. This was particularly evident in the latest interview given recently by President Reagan to the Washington POST. It was a de facto exposition of the U.S. military-strategic plans in the region. Of course, they were watered down with the talk of the White House's adherence to the process of seeking ways for a peaceful settlement of the Near East crisis. But according to the U.S. model, of course, by continuing to impose on the Arabs the bankrupt Camp David policy and closely linking it to U.S. military-strategic plans.

Judging by the White House boss' comments, Washington would like to change certain emphasis in its Near East policy in the new situation which has emerged since Egyptian President as-Sadat's assassination -- with far-reaching aims, moreover. Thus, apparently proceeding from the assumption that the United States has already gained all or almost all it could from Egypt, a decision has been taken to place greater emphasis in the present conditions on "friendship" and "close ties" with Saudi Arabia.

If one recalls that this country's leaders, together with other Arab states, rejected the separate Camp David deals from the very outset and that at least three top-level pan-Arab conferences have adopted corresponding decisions on this score, Washington's gamble is obvious. In essence it amounts to trying to use Saudi Arabia's prestige and weight in the Arab world to split it further. And the aim of interfering in the PLO's internal affairs is by no means the least of these U.S. plans.

It is in the light of intensifying military penetration in the Near East that the White House views the decision, recently approved by the barest majority of U.S. senators in Congress, to sell Saudi Arabia aircraft with the AWACS reconnaissance system and other military hardware worth a total of $8.5 billion. As an NBC correspondent attested in this connection, "This is President Reagan's first move toward establishing a permanent U.S. military presence in Saudi Arabia, including the setting up of a complex modern command center there."

Months-long drama was acted out on the boards of the Washington political stage over this, the largest provisional sale of arms to a foreign state in U.S. history, which has been christened the "deal of the century." One goal of its publicity and propaganda was to show that the U.S. administration is allegedly beginning a more balance approach to Israel and the Arabs in its Near East policy -- but not to the Arabs as a whole, to individual "moderate" Arab regimes.

In fact this publicity and propaganda trick remains just that, since, as has been noted, only emphases are being changed in the Arab world. U.S. politicians themselves recognize that the recently concluded agreement on "strategic cooperation" between the United States and Israel means that the United States regards Israel as the main strategic factor in the region. And so that there was no doubt on this score, the U.S. administration, having decided to sell arms to Riyadh, promised to grant "compensatory military aid" to Tel Aviv. The U.S. press reports that it is already examining plans to supply the Israelis with more of the latest fighter bombers.

Is their purpose not to down the Saudi AWACS aircraft? According to information emanating from Tel Aviv, Israel's military leadership has begun formulating plans for "neutralizing" the AWACS aircraft which the United States is about to supply to Saudi Arabia.

President Reagan gave an assurance in the same Washington POST interview: "I would like the Israelis to understand that they have never had a better friend (President Reagan -- K.G.) here in the Oval Office (the White House -- K.G.) than they have now."

Thus, the persistence with which the White House "forced through" the major deal to supply Saudi Arabia with arms has nothing to do with supporting the struggling Arab peoples. On the contrary, noting that the problem is of a "broader character," the New York TIMES wrote recently that it is a matter of "what it means for future stability in the Near East to have these (AWACS -- K.G.) aircraft in a region which already absorbs a colossal quantity of modern weapons."

What "stability" is Washington talking about? It has in mind, of course, the kind which would enable U.S. imperialism to carry out its strategic and military-political plans unhindered in the Persian Gulf and Near East, which Washington has declared to be a zone of "vitally important U.S. interests" and would enable a steady build up of the U.S. military presence in the immediate vicinity of the Soviet Union's borders.

Here President Reagan, explaining the terms of the "deal of the century," stressed that the AWACS aircraft being sold to the Saudis would be piloted by joint U.S.-Saudi crews and that other measures would be taken so the United States can control their use by Saudi Arabia. Let us also note that in line with a "political decision, "as the U.S. press terms it, the first Saudi pilots capable of participating in controlling these aircraft will not be trained before 1985. "U.S. personnel will be there a long time," President Reagan firmly assured in the Washington POST interview, "engaged in training crews and servicing the aircraft."

There is nothing new in any of these actions by the U.S. administration. Only the geographical names have changed. Yesterday Iran, today Saudi Arabia. The essence of U.S. imperialism's aggressive policy remains the same. In supplying Saudi Arabia with enormous consignments of the latest U.S. arms and establishing support points for the notorious Rapid Deployment Force in certain Arab countries, Washington is trying to turn the Near East into its forward base for combatting the national liberation movement and into a stockpile of weapons aimed at the Soviet Union and other socialist countries. Here the White House is again promising to consider past lessons and President Reagan, for example, gives the solemn assurance: "We will not allow what happened in Iran to happen in Saudi Arabia." At the same time Washington is counting, in one form or another, on involving the Saudis in the Camp David process and trying to get it out of its impasse.

It would be extremely naive to suppose that in manipulating such concepts as U.S. "vitally important interests" the U.S. administration means the actual interests of the U.S. people. Primarily, of course, it has in mind a particular group of U.S. monopolies. And the present complex deal with Saudi Arabia worth $8.5 billion is no exception.

The Boeings, Rockwells, Northrops and other concerns in the U.S. military-industrial complex are already squabbling among themselves, calculating how much profit from this enormous sale will accumulate in their safes. Also counting on grabbing a little something is the California consortium group Bechtel, behind which the U.S. Defense Secretary C. Weinberger, one of the most zealous advocates of the deal with Saudi Arabia and a former vice-president and chief legal adviser of that corporation who, of course, has not broken his ties with it. The "1980-81 International Who's Who" still lists the company's headquarters in San Francisco as his permanent address.

Speaking at a recent dinner in honor of President A.A. Salih of the Yemen Arab Republic, L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, said: "And, in general, I believe that no other period in history has seen the policy of states and the fates of entire peoples on all continents manipulated as shamelessly and cynically or with such overt egoism as imperialism's aggressive forces are doing now." This characterization applies perfectly to the criminal game being conducted by Washington in an already potentially explosive Near East.

ROLES STUDIED OF AWACS, U.S. BASES IN GULF AREA

U.S. RDF Sites

PM121325 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 10 Nov 81 Morning Edition p 4

[Unattributed article under the rubric "Apt Remarks" from I. Kovalev roundup "The Day Worldwide": "Plans for Expansion"]

[Text] A recent edition of the Washington POST publishes this statement by "Marine Col Michael Sheridan, who is concerned with planning in the Pentagon": The sites and installations which the United States is building in Egypt and elsewhere in that region for use by the Rapid Deployment Force are too far away from the oilfields, therefore "it goes without saying" that intermediate bases must be created, closer to the Persian Gulf itself.

You could not put it more frankly. The colonel's admission gives away the Washington strategists who are elaborating plans for further expansion in the Persian Gulf region. It indicates the falsity of statements by the U.S. leadership to the effect that Washington allegedly pursues peace-making goals in the Near East and the Persian Gulf region.

So the United States is planning to pull the noose even tighter around the region's oil-extracting countries. Here it is quite obvious that Washington intends to ignore completely the national interests, sovereignty and security of countries in the region.

Airspace Violation, AWACS

LD112110 Moscow Radio Peace and Progress in Arabic to the Arab World 1630 GMT 11 Nov 81

[Station commentary]

[Text] In Riyadh, the Saudi cabinet discussed the violation of Saudi airspace 2 days ago by Israeli aircraft. Saudi Arabia has also protested to Washington about this incident and has requested it to intervene and use its influence to compel Israel to stop such flights over Saudi territory. Saudi Foreign Minister Sa'ud al-Faysal said these actions of Israel fully conform with the policy it pursues toward the Arab states. But is the matter confined to Israeli policy? Are these actions not in line with U.S. policy, which backs the aggressor and supports him all the way?

Washington's official circles have admitted that the Israeli planes have been carrying out reconnaissance flights over specific areas of Saudi territory for a number of years. During that period Washington maintained silence as thought it considered the violation of the airspace of a sovereign state to be a lawful matter. Therefore, when Saudi Arabia asked it to use its influence with Israel to compel it to halt such flights, the U.S. State Department was content to issue a statement containing not a single word condemning Israel. The U.S. State Department expressed hope that the two states would refrain from steps which might complicate the situation in the region.

In the light of all these developments, attention must be paid to the role of the four AWACS aircraft in radar observation and early warning -- planes which the United States sold [as heard] to Saudi Arabia. Is it not odd that these spy planes failed to detect the Israeli planes or to warn of their violations of the Saudi airspace this time — as was the case last June during the Israeli piratical raid on the Iraqi nuclear research center? Therefore, we would not be wrong in saying that the presence of AWACS aircraft in Saudi Arabia is not at all required by the Saudis security interests as Washington claims; their presence is dictated by America's interests.

Colonel Michael Sheridan, a specialist in military planning issues at the U.S. Defense Department, recently admitted in an interview with the Washington POST that the military installations the United States is building in Egypt and in other states of the region for the U.S. Rapid Deployment Force are very far from the oilfields. Therefore, it would be natural that in the next stage it would be necessary to build what he called intermediate bases situated relatively close to the Gulf.

It is from the aspect of America's military exigencies in this important strategic region that one must view the presence of AWACS aircraft, whose duty is to watch, observe and give early warnings. On the other hand, the statement by the U.S. colonel exposes the futility of the claims by U.S. officials to the effect that the basic aim of strengthening the U.S. military presence in the Middle East and the Gulf is to establish peace and security in this region.

EUROPEAN ROLE IN SINAI FORCE ADDS TO TENSION

LD302112 Moscow TASS in English 1729 GMT 30 Oct 81

[Text] Moscow, 30 Oct, TASS -- The participation of the West European NATO member-states in forming the so-called "multi-national force" in Sinai Peninsula will heighten the Middle East tensions, the newspaper IZVESTIYA writes.

It is a step which the NATO allies are trying to present as an attempt at contributing to the Middle East settlement, but which is a matter of fact nothing else but a service done to the militaristic plans of the USA and Israel in the Middle East, the newspaper points out.

It is known that the "multinational force", which would be more aptly described as an "interventionist" [force] is a brainchild of the United States and the parties to the Camp David deal, which alleges that it is aimed at "guaranteeing peace" between Israel and Egypt. It is an open secret, however, that acting under the signboard of a multi-national military element in Sinai, the USA intends to get a military base in a strategic Middle East area, a springboard for the Rapid Deployment Force to bolster up the "new strategic relations" between Washington and the Israeli aggressor.

If the participation of the West European countries in the "multinational force" is a fait accompli, there will be a new seat of tensions in the Middle East, and, calling spade a spade, simply a NATO base serving the plans of subordinating the Middle East to U.S. control, a support for the "strategic relations" between U.S. imperialism and the Israeli aggressor.

GULF STATES OBSTRUCT STEADFASTNESS FRONT PROGRAM

LD121802 Moscow Radio Peace and Progress in Arabic to the Arab World 1630 GMT 12 Nov 81

[Station commentary]

[Text] The heads of state of the Gulf Cooperative Council member-countries have just concluded their summit conference in Riyadh, where they discussed the development of their economic relations and the coordination of their political stands toward the current efforts for solving the Middle East conflict in addition to Gulf security.

The conference was held amid conditions of growing tension in the Gulf and the whole Middle East. Thus it was natural for the speeches made at the conference to reflect concern over the recent strategic cooperation agreement between the United States and Israel and over the large-scale U.S. Bright Star maneuvers in the lands of Egypt, Sudan, Somalia and the Sultanate of Oman, the latter being one of the members of the Gulf Cooperation Council.

The conferees also expressed their legitimate concern over the efforts being exerted to draw Saudi Arabia into the U.S.-Israeli designs through the AWACS deal. In brief, it can be said that what arouses the concern of the leading circles in the Gulf countries was the activities being made by the United States and its agents with a view to expanding the sphere of imperialist influence in the area.

However, because of the pressures exerted by some of the heads of those Gulf countries which revolve in the orbit of U.S. policy, the conference has failed to reach agreement on the adoption of tangible steps to counter the dangerous efforts being exerted by Washington and its protege, Israel.

In its final communique, the conference said nothing about the coordination of the Arab countries' positions toward the Camp David policy. Instead, it confined itself to ambiguous statements about the dangers to the Arab World from the conflict between the two superpowers.

What calls for attention in this regard is the decision made by the conference to submit the Saudi plan for a Middle East settlement for discussion at the forthcoming Arab summit conference in Morocco. But for what purpose? It is known that the Begin government has totally and categorically rejected the Saudi plan, while the Reagan administration has accepted some of its provisions, but only inasmuch as they agree with the Camp David accord. At the same time, both Washington and Tel Aviv have been exerting pressures on the Arab countries through such things as the Bright Star maneuvers and the escalation of Israeli military provocations against Saudi Arabia. This being the case, can the attitude of the Gulf countries, which is basically founded on their belief in the possible change of U.S. and Israeli policies toward a Middle East settlement, help to safeguard the Arab interests? We believe the answer to this question will certainly be in the negative. Indeed, in these circumstances, the Gulf countries' position would be to obstruct the program put forward by the countries of the Front of Steadfastness and Confrontation in the face of the U.S.-Zionist challenge.

This program calls on the Arab leaders to do the following: First, to intensify their sanctions against the Arab countries whose leaders agree to grant military facilities to the United States; second, to use all their economic capabilities and resources including the oil and the millions of dollars of assets in U.S. banks to counter the anti-Arab U.S.-Israeli strategic agreement, and third, to bolster relations with the member-countries of the socialist alliance and to initiate negotiations with the USSR for the restoration of the balance of power in the Middle East.

It is evident that the Arab countries rallying around this program will open a practical course toward the realization of a comprehensive, true settlement in the Middle East.

SAUDIS 'COMPROMISE' ON PRICES WITH OPEC PARTNERS

PM111631 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 4 Nov 81 p 5

[Aleksey Vasilyev "Commentator's Column": "Agreement Reached"]

[Text] The OPEC members have agreed at their extraordinary conference in Geneva to establish unified prices for their raw material, starting from the $34 a barrel (159 liters) of "Arabian light oil" exported by Saudi Arabia. Liquid fuel prices in the other countries will be set above or below this figure depending on the quality of the oil and the proximity of the extraction sites to the markets. It is proposed that these prices be "frozen" until the end of 1982.

The protracted disputes between the OPEC members striving to obtain higher prices -- $36-40 for a barrel of oil corresponding in quality to "Arabian light" -- and Saudi Arabia, selling its product at $32, have ended with a compromise agreement within this organization. These discords damaged all OPEC members. Under pressure from Washington and the international monopolies, Saudi Arabia stepped up extraction more than it needed to, losing 42 per barrel against the price now established. Other countries, such as Nigeria and Algeria, keenly interested in a high level of sales, were compelled to reduce extraction because of the competition from the cheaper Saudi oil. Moreover, all OPEC members suffered because of inflation, which made the industrial goods and foodstuffs they import more expensive.

The Geneva agreement will have far-reaching consequences for international economic and political life. It has exploded the monopolies' hope of splitting OPEC by causing a fight among its members and replacing the trend toward higher oil prices by a downward trend. The buildup of colossal oil reserves in the West, fuel-saving measures, the economic recession in the developed capitalist countries and the opening up of other energy sources all seemed to have furthered the monopolies' schemes.

Saudi Arabia, which provided from one-third to one-half of all OPEC exports, has played a key role in the oil price issue. The monopolies gambled on Riyadh's concern for the safety of its capital investments amounting to many tens of billions of dollars in the Western countries and on its military-political dependence on Washington. But the losses from "playing up" to the West proved too great; and Saudi Arabia compromised with the other OPEC members.

The oil-exporting states' common interest in obtaining fair prices for their natural wealth has gained the upper hand. The agreement within OPEC means a restoration of the unity of the countries belonging to this influential organization with the aim of defending their interests and foiling the monopolies' offensive.

ECONOMIC WOES, DISCONTENT THREATEN SUDAN

LD111840 Moscow TASS in English 1809 GMT 11 Nov 81

[Text] Beirut, 11 Nov, TASS -- President Ja'far Numayri of Sudan, speaking in Khartoum, has announced the dissolution of the country's government. Numayri admitted that Sudan is experiencing serious economic difficulties and made an attempt to place responsibility for that on the cabinet. He announced that the deficit of the country's balance of trade increased from 200 million dollars in 1972 [figure indistinct] to 500 million dollars in the current financial year. However, according to many experts, the real figure is much higher, amounting to nearly 1,000 million dollars. Sudan's foreign debt is equal to 2,500 million dollars. At the same time foreign loans are used not for resolving urgent economic problems and raising living standards but for buying armaments. Thus the U.S.-granted loan of 130 million dollars will be fully used for purchasing new American military equipment.

Finding himself in complete economic and financial dependence on the West, Numayri is compelled to accept the fettering measures, designed, according to him, to "revive" the country's economy. It is envisaged, in particular, to devaluate substantially the Sudanese pound; cancel state subsidies on wheat, sugar and other food products; increase taxes on oil and fuel by 40 percent and also on imported goods.

According to observers, these steps will result in the further worsening of the country's economy and might spark off anew popular discontent. As is known, a powerful strike of railwaymen paralysed the country in summer. The workers demanded better living and working conditions. Numayri made short shrift of the strikers, arresting their leaders.

Discontent in the Sudanese Army has noticeably grown. Many servicemen refuse to obey orders, demanding Sudan's refusal to participate in Washington's militarist policy. Seeking to undermine the mounting opposition and popular dissatisfaction over the present policies, the Numayri regime throws behind bars thousands of patriots who protest against the political and economic course harmful for Sudan.

KUTAKHOV-LED DELEGATION ENDS ALGERIA VISIT

PM101251 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 6 Nov 81 p 3

[Text] El Djezair, 5 Nov (TASS) -- The official visit to Algiers of a Soviet military delegation led by Chief Marshal of Aviation P.B. Kutakhov, commander in chief of the air force and USSR deputy defense minister, has ended.

During the visit the delegation held talks with the Supreme Military Command of the Democratic and Popular Republic of Algeria. Questions of further developing military cooperation between the two countries were examined. There was a meeting between P.S. Kutakhov and Col M. bin Lucif, member of the Central Committee of the National Liberation Front Party and secretary general of the Algerian Ministry of National Defense.

The delegation members toured the country and visited in particular the air force establishment of Tafrawi and familiarized themselves with the training of military cadres for the Algerian National People's Army.

LEBANON'S JUNBLATT VALUES USSR RELATIONS

PM131111 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 8 Nov 81 p 5

[Report by correspondent R. Moseyev: "The Guarantee of Success"]

[Text] Beirut -- We value highly the relations of friendship and cooperation established with the Soviet Union, Walid Junblatt, chairman of the Lebanese National Movement Central Political Council, said in conversation with your correspondent. I want particularly to emphasize the continuing significance of this friendship today, when progressive mankind is celebrating the 64th birthday of the world's first socialist state. The October Revolution was a turning point in the destiny of the peoples struggling for freedom, self-determination and social progress. It imparted mighty impetus to national liberation processes in the Arab world, including Lebanon.

This year Great October is being celebrated in the conditions of an exacerbated international situation, in conditions where an extremely tense situation has developed in the Near East as a result of U.S. militarist preparations. The facts show that imperialism has launched a broad new offensive against the Arab national liberation movements, using the notorious Camp David agreements. Lebanon occupies a special place in Washington's and its allies' hegemonist designs in the Near East. Our enemies' purpose is to deal with the Lebanese national patriotic forces, put an end to the Palestinian resistance movement and partition the country.

We see stronger solidarity with all world progressive forces, headed by the land of October, as the guarantee of success for our just cause, W. Junblatt said in conclusion.

JOURNAL EXAMINES U.S.-SO. AFRICAN 'COLLUSION'

LD101716 Moscow TASS in English 1345 GMT 10 Nov 81

["Collusion Between Washington and Pretoria" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, 10 Nov, TASS -- "An unprecedented build-up of the arms race and military activity is underway in the Republic of South Africa" as a result of "official Washington's direct encouragement of the Pretoria regime's ambitions," writes the journal "USA: ECONOMICS, POLITICS, IDEOLOGY" [SSHA: EKONOMIKA, POLITIKA, IDEOLOGIYA].

The Soviet monthly points out that "with the Reagan administration's coming to power, the secret cooperation between the USA and the South African racists developed into an open collusion." Washington is worried by the development of the national liberation movement and the strengthening of the positions of the progressive forces and regimes of African countries. Besides Africa "is of considerable economic value to U.S. monopolies due to the existence of huge mineral resources there."

The journal points out in this connection that "over a half of U.S. senators and congressmen possess the assets of companies which are engaged in the production of gold and diamonds in the Republic of South Africa."

The Reagan administration, the journal goes on, "seeks to create an alliance of economically strong states, including the Republic of South Africa, with a view to diminishing the magnetic influence which the socio-economic successes of Angola, Mozambique, and Ethiopia, achieved with the assistance of the USSR and other socialist countries, have on the national liberation movement."

Washington's "new" course in central and south Africa, the monthly goes on, has been embodied in the U.S. "ideas" about a solution to the problem of Namibia. "Clearly seen in them is the new U.S. administration's efforts to derail the UN plan on Namibia, which envisages the holding of elections in that country under UN control."

ANGOLA DENIES APPROVING INITIATIVE ON NAMIBIA

PM111035 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 4 Nov 81 p 5

[Correspondent M. Zenovich article under the general headline: "Dangerous Consequences of Aggression"]

[Text] Luanda, 3 Nov -- The Angolan news agency (ANGOP) has categorically rejected Western propaganda's fabrications to the effect that the new initaitive of the five Western powers on Namibia has been "approved in principle" by the Angolan leadership and SWAPO. An ANGOP statement notes that there can be no question of any "special" position for Angola and SWAPO in their approach to the problem of Namibia's independence compared with the position of the other frontline states.

The question arises: Who needed these fabrications, and why?

A delegation of the "contact group" consisting of representatives of the United States, Britain, Canada, the FRG and France is now engaged in the latest round of "shuttle diplomacy" in the countries of southern Africa. The Western mass media are presenting this tour as an "impartial" attempt to reach agreement with all interested parties on the so-called "improved" version of the well-known UN Security Council Resolution 435. However, in the opinion of the African press, the true aims of the tour have nothing to do with the Namibian people's vital interests.

The "five's" talks in Windhoek with representatives of the so-called "internal parties," as Western propaganda calls Pretoria's puppets, are regarded here as effective recognition of the occupation of Namibia. The Western envoys are trying to isolate SWAPO, which is recognized by the international community as the sole legitimate representative of the Namibian people, and to pass off its struggle for freedom as "subversive activity."

The attempt to drive a wedge between the frontline states by attributing to Angola some kind of "special" viewpoint in resolving the Namibian problem also clearly smacks of provocation.

In these conditions, the JORNAL DE ANGOLA notes, unity of aims on the part of independent Africa remains the main weapon for rebuffing the intrigues of imperialism and racism.

SOVIET-ETHIOPIAN COOPERATION AGREEMENTS SIGNED

PM051343 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 2 Nov 81 p 4

[Text] Addis Ababa, 1 Nov, TASS -- The third session of the Soviet-Ethiopian Intergovernmental Commission for Questions of Economic, Scientific and Technical Cooperation and Trade has concluded its work here. Its results attest to the successful development of relations between the Soviet Union and Ethiopia.

A number of important agreements on the implementation of joint projects in Ethiopia were signed during the session, in particular on the construction of a hydroelectric power station at (Melka-Vakan) with the USSR's technical assistance, and on the comprehensive opening up of the Gambela region's land and water resources.

(Addis Tedla), member of the Provisional Military Administrative Council's Standing Committee and deputy chairman of the Supreme Council for Conducting the National Revolutionary Campaign of Development and Central Planning, gave a high assessment of the comprehensive relations between the USSR and Ethiopia. Receiving the Soviet delegation at the session, he expressed profound satisfaction with the constantly expanding ties between the two countries. This fruitful, mutually advantageous cooperation, (Addis Tedla) emphasized, is of special significance for Ethiopia, which is currently making every effort to develop the national economy and create a sound base for the transition to socialist building.

KEBIN RECEIVES CREDENTIALS OF BOTSWANA AMBASSADOR

PM101205 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 27 Oct 81 p 4

[Text] TASS -- Aloysius William Kgareba, Botswana ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary, has presented his credentials in the Kremlin to I.G. Kebin, deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium. After the presentation of the credentials and an exchange of speeches between I.G. Kebin and A.W. Kgarebe, there was a friendly talk in which M.P. Georgadze, secretary of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and N.S. Ryzhkov, USSR deputy foreign minister, took part.

ANGOLAN MPLA DELEGATION VISITS RIGA 26-28 OCT

PM101641 Riga SOVETSKAYA LATVIYA in Russian 29 Oct 81 p 1

[Text] A delegation from the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola (MPLA) - Labor Party was in our republic from 26 October. It was headed by L. Pizarro, chief of the Political Education and Ideological Training Section of the MPLA - Labor Party Central Committee. The delegation was received by I.A. Anderson, secretary of the Latvian CP Central Committee. He described the republic party organizations' work in improving ideological and political education activity and experience of organizing party study, working people's Marxist-Leninist education, and cadres' ideological tempering.

The Angolan comrades also had talks at the Latvian CP Central Committee's Propaganda and Agitation Section, the Latvian CP Central Committee's political enlightenment center, the Riga Leningradskiy party Raykom, and the Latvian steamship line. They visited the "Radiotekhnika" production association, the Latvian SSR exhibition of national economic achievements, and the memorial museum-monument to the Lettish Red Riflemen, toured the commercial port and saw the sights of the republic capital. The delegation laid flowers at the memorial group sculpture to the memory of the victims of the fascist terror in Salaspils.

The MPLA-Labor Party delegation left Riga on 28 October.

ANGOLA'S SIXTH ANNIVERSARY COMMEMORATED

International Diary

LD111350 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1030 GMT 11 Nov 81

[From the "International Diary" program presented by Vadim Volkov and Konstantin Patsyuk]

[Text] Today is the sixth anniversary of the proclamation of independence by the People's Republic of Angola. During the years of the existence of People's Angola the young republic has been able to defend its independence and has resolutely rebuffed an armed invasion by the Republic of South Africa [RSA] and the imperialist forces behind it. The United States and Pretoria unleashed armed aggression against Angola 6 years ago in which, together with troops of the racist RSA's regular army and mercenaries from the NATO countries, terrorist groups headed by CIA agents Roberto and Savimbi also took part. With international aid from the countries of the socialist community and from all the progressive forces of the world the Angolan people not only won a victory over the aggressors, but also achieved significant successes in social and economic development. Industrial enterprises and banks were nationalized; the land was transferred to the hands of those who work it.

The People's Republic of Angola is resolving these tasks in complex conditions, in a situation of continuing aggressive acts by the racists. In August of this year the RSA perfidiously invaded the republic's territory. The racists are using chemical weapons, cluster and napalm bombs against the peaceful population. The aim of the war against Angola is to destabilize the situation in the country and to force it to renounce its support for the just struggle of the people of Namibia. Pretoria, with the direct support of Washington, intends to create a so-called buffer state in the south of the country, which would be under the control of the puppet terrorist group, the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola. But despite all the attempts by the racists the young republic, with weapons in its hands, is resolutely defending its independence and territorial integrity.

Brezhnev Greetings

LD101414 Moscow TASS in English 1358 GMT 10 Nov 81

[Text] Moscow, 10 Nov, TASS -- "Faithful to the principles of internationalism and solidarity with the peoples struggling for their national liberation, the Soviet Union jointly with other socialist countries will invariably side with the People's Republic of Angola." This is stressed in Leonid Brezhnev's congratulatory message to Jose Eduardo dos Santos, chairman of the MPLA-Workers' Party, president of the People's Republic of Angola, on the occasion of the 6th anniversary of the proclamation of the independence of the People's of the People's Republic of Angola.

The message says that the Angolan people "have succeeded not only in upholding their independence, resolutely repelling the armed incursions of the Republic of South Africa and the imperialist forces which back it, but also in attaining considerable successes in social and economic development, relying on friendly states, first of all countries of the socialist community."

Noting Angola's increased prestige in the international arena, Leonid Brezhnev writes that "its voice in defence of the oppressed peoples struggling for freedom and independence is sounding louder and louder. Its consistent foreign policy line is an important contribution to the struggle for the final liberation of the African Continent from the vestiges of colonialism and racism, for international detente and disarmament, for consolidation of peace on earth."

The message points out that the Soviet Union positively assesses Angola's part in the struggle for peace and international cooperation.

REPORTAGE ON GREAT OCTOBER ANNIVERSARY EVENTS

Kremlin Reception

OW102348 [Editorial Report] Moscow Domestic Television service in Russian at 1130 GMT on 7 November preempted its regularly scheduled "Vremya" program to carry reportage on the military parade and working people's demonstration in Red Square. At the end of this report following news item was read by an announcer:

"Today, on the occasion of the 64th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution, the government of the USSR held a reception in the Kremlin Palace of Congresses.

"The reception was attended by Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, Comrades Andropov, Gorbachev, Gromyko, Kirilenko, Pelshe, Suslov, Tikhonov, Ustinov, Chernenko, Demichev, Kuznetsov, Solomentsev, Kapitonov, Dolgikh, Zimyanin and Rusakov.

"Also present in the hall were members and candidate members of the CPSU Central Committee, members of the CPSU Central Auditing Commission, deputies of the USSR and RSFSR Supreme Soviets, heads of ministries and departments, military leaders, notable people of labor, arts and culture figures, pilots-cosmonauts, and representatives of public organizations.

"The reception was attended by prominent figures of the communist and workers parties. Among the guests were also heads of diplomatic missions accredited in the USSR, foreign guests who are in Moscow for the festivities, and representatives of the clergy and journalists.

"The reception was addressed by Leonid Ilich Brezhnev."

Ustinov Order of the Day

PM101643 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 7 Nov 81 p 1

["Order of the Day of the USSR Defense Minister, 7 November 1981, No 285, Moscow"]

[Text] Comrade soldiers and seamen, sergeants and petty officers!
Comrade ensigns and warrant officers!
Comrade officers, generals and admirals!
Comrade veterans of the Soviet Armed Forces!

Today the Soviet people and their servicemen, the working people of the fraternal socialist countries and all progressive mankind are celebrating the 64th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution.

Our country is marking the Great October holiday in an atmosphere of nationwide struggle for the implementation of the historic decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress. The impressive tasks in communist building set by the party have given rise to a new upsurge in Soviet people's political and labor activeness. Socialist competition has been launched throughout the country for the successful fulfillment and overfulfillment of targets for the 1st year of the 11th 5-Year Plan and for improved efficiency and quality of work. The people's well-being is steadily improving and the Soviet state's economy, scientific and technical potential is growing. The moral, political and ideological unity of Soviet society is strengthening.

The CPSU Central Committee and the Soviet Government are consistently implementing the peace program for the eighties put forward by the 26th party congress and actively following the Leninist policy of peaceful cooperation and equality in international relations. The Soviet Union's peace-loving initiatives are supported by the fraternal socialist countries. They meet with understanding among the broad international public.

However, imperialist forces headed by the United States are fiercely resisting the Soviet Union's peace-loving course and whipping up international tension. The NATO bloc's decision on deploying American medium-range nuclear missile weapons in Western Europe, the unprecedented arms race and the efforts of reactionary circles to kindle crisis situations in various parts of the world are undermining the detente process, seriously exacerbating the international political climate and intensifying the danger of war. The Chinese leadership's hegemonist policy is closely aligned with the actions of shameless imperialist reaction.

In these conditions the Communist Party and the Soviet Government and all the Soviet people, while resolutely advocating reduction of the threat of war and the curbing of the arms race, are doing everything necessary to strengthen the country's defense capability and increase the vigilance and combat readiness of the Soviet Armed Forces.

Army and navy servicemen, rallied closely around the CPSU Central Committee and the Central Committee Politburo headed by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev and boundlessly devoted to their people and the cause of communism, watch vigilantly over Soviet people's peaceful labor. They are ready at any moment, shoulder to shoulder with the servicemen of the fraternal armies, to fulfill their patriotic and international duty and resolutely rebuff any aggressor.

Comrade army and navy servicemen! I congratulate you on the 64th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution. I wish you new successes in combat and political training, improving military skill and further strengthening discipline and regulation order.

To mark the 64th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution, I give the order:

Today, 7 November, at 2100 hours local time, to fire a festive 30-gun salute in our motherland's capital -- the hero city of Moscow, the capitals of the union republics, the hero cities of Leningrad, Volgograd, Sevastopol, Odessa, Novorossiysk, Kerch and Tula, and the hero fortress of Brest, and also in the cities of Kaliningrad, Lvov, Rostov-na-Donu, Kuybyshev, Sverolovsk, Novosibirsk, Chita, Khabarovsk, Vladivostok and Severomorsk.

Hail the 64th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution!

Long live the valiant USSR Armed Forces!

Glory to the CPSU -- the inspirer and organizer of all our victories!

[Signed] Marshal of the Soviet Union D. Ustinov, USSR defense minister.

Pacific Commander's Address

OW130525 [Editorial Report] Vladivostok Domestic Service in Russian at 2350 GMT on 6 November reports that in several minutes reportage on the parade of troops and demonstration of the working people of Vladivostok city in honor of the 64th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution will be broadcast over radio and television. After a pause an announcer reports that the microphones of Primorskoye radio are located near the monument to the fighters for the power of soviets, where in several minutes the Vladivostok Garrison parade will begin. Noting that the final preparations for the parade are being completed, an announcer says that precise formations of troops of the Vladivostok Garrison, sailors and officers of the Pacific Fleet, submarines, military cadets and naval infantry can be seen in the decorated main square of Vladivostok. Flag-bedecked naval ships can be seen in Zolotoy Rog Bay.

An announcer reports that "from where we are reporting we can clearly see the Lotus television station's cameras. They have also begun their coverage. Television reportage from Valdivostok will be recorded on videotape in Moscow, with the aid of communications satellites, and will be included in central television programs."

At 0000 GMT on 7 November bells are heard tolling the hour and commands can be heard bringing the parade to order. A band strikes up a march and an announcer reports the approach of Admiral Sidorov, commander of the Red Banner Pacific Fleet, in an open car. He is met by Lieutenant General Khrustitskiy, commander of the parade, who is in another car. Admiral Sidorov then drives around the troop formations and can be heard greeting them on the occasion of the anniversary.

Meanwhile, an announcer reports that "the October holiday in Vladivostok began with a parade of naval vessles and fleet commanders. Heads of kray, party, soviet and Komsomol organizations reviewed their ranks in fast launches and greeted the pacific fleet sailors on the holiday." He adds that present on the central rostrum of the square are "Comrade Lomakin, kraykom first secretary; Comrade Karabanov, krayispolkom chairman; members of the kraykom bureau and krayispolkom; honored guests of today's holiday, veterans of the revolution and civil war, heroes of the Great Patriotic War, labor veterans, foremost workers of production and prominent people of the kray. A delegation from North Kamgyong province of the DPRK is present as honored guests the festivities."

At 0008 GMT a trumpet fanfare is played as Admiral Sidorov mounts the rostrum and delivers the following 9 minute speech:

"Comrade sailors and soldiers, petty-officers and sergeants, warrant officers and ensigns; comrade officers, admirals and generals; working people of glorious order-bearing Primorye and Vladivostok city; veterans of the revolution, war and labor; and respected guests:

"Today our people and all progressive mankind are solemnly marking the day when 64 years ago the heroic proletariat under the leadership of the party of Bolsheviks, headed by Vladimir Ilich Lenin, rose for the decisive assault against the bourgeois landlord system and smashed it. The victory of Great October marked the beginning of mankind's deliverance from the system of exploitation and opened a new era of change from capitalism to socialism. It marked a historic turn in the destiny of the peoples of our country and all mankind and pointed out ways and revealed forms and methods for the revolutionary transformation of the world and the confirmation of socialism on a worldwide scale.

"In a short period of history our country overcame ages-old backwardness and became a powerful state. Our country's economy is presently characterized by its gigantic scale and previously unprecedented opportunities --. and this despite the fact that in the 64 years of the Soviet state's existence nearly 2 decades were lost to wars that were foisted on our people and the subsequent restorations of the economy.

"Under the leadership of the Communist Party the working people of the Soviet land were the first in the world to build a developed socialist society and have begun the construction of communism. The achievements of the motherland of October during the years of Soviet power are convincing testimony to the fact that socialism insured historically unprecedented rates of progress of all sides of society's life. This has been manifested in the enormous scale of the development of the national economy, the social and political unity of Soviet society, the inviolable friendship between the peoples of the Soviet Union, the blossoming of science and culture and the considerable growth of the material and cultural levels of the Soviet people's lives.

"This has been confirmed by the successful fulfillment of the country's industrial plan in 9 months of the first year of the 11th 5-Year Plan, which accounted for an increase of more than four-fifths in production, a decrease in prime costs, and an increase in profits.

"The working people of the Order of Lenin-bearing Primorskiy Kray are making worthy contributions to the common cause of building communism. The industrial enterprise collectives fulfilled the 10-month plan ahead of schedule. The kray's workers produced more than 50 million rubles worth of products above the established target. Plans for coal extraction, electricity generation and cement, foodstuff and fish product production were overfulfilled and 400,000 square meters of housing were commissioned.

"The Soviet people are forced to solve the tasks of communist construction in a complicated international situation. The assessment of the international situation by the 26th congress of our party was reaffirmed in the course Leonid Ilich Brezhnev's meetings with the leaders of parties and states in Crimea and Moscow. Today there is no more important task than to preserve peace and bridle the arms race.

"But the peace-loving course of the Soviet Union and other socialist countries is opposed by the line of the militant forces of world reaction, headed by the United States of America, where the decision to produce the neutron weapons has been made. Under its pressure the military expenditures of the NATO countries are growing and Japan is increasingly being drawn into the orbit of the militarist preparations of U.S. imperialism.

"The continuing convergence of China with the most reactionary forces in the world represents a serious danger to the cause of peace. The United States is pushing China toward exacerbating the international situation further and expanding its participation in the imperialist-organized undeclared war against Afghanistan and overt military provocations against countries of Indochina. The imperialists are continuing to intensify political and economic pressure on the socialist countries and the West's attempts to interfere in the internal affairs of people's Poland are continuing. Peace is being threatened, and it is being threatened seriously. Everything must be done now, today, Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev said, to block the way for the dilettantes of unlimited armament and military adventures. In this difficult international situation our party and its Leninist Central Committee are drawing the necessary conclusions. As they complete great constructive tasks they do not allow strengthening of the country's defensive might to slip from their view for even a single day. This is something we were taught by the great Lenin and by experience.

"This year marked the 40th anniversary of the treacherous attack of fascist Germany on the Soviet Union and the beginning of the all-people Great Patriotic War. The lessons of this war demand that all Soviet people show constant and unremitting vigilance and always be on the alert. We have everything required for this. The Soviet Armed Forces are constantly being equipped with first class materiel and weapons. They have highly trained military cadres at their disposal and remarkable personnel who are always ready to do their duty and reliably protect the great conquests of socialism. This was convincingly demonstrated by the Zapad-81 exercises.

"The expanses of the Far East are boundless and its natural resources are inexhaustible. Defense of these Soviet lands is the great and honorable responsibility entrusted to the Pacific Fleet sailors, far eastern troops and border guards. While solemnly observing the 64th anniversary they, as ardent patriots of the motherland, are living with one aspiration in close ranks of combat collaboration to honorably justify the high trust of the party, government and their people, who presented the keys to the far eastern border, the fatherland and its maritime regions to them.

"On this day all Soviet people and fighters of the army and navy repeatedly turn their thoughts and feelings towards the dear Leninist party, the inspirer and organizer of the victorious October Revolution under whose wise and tested leadership our country is today confidently going towards communism.

"Long live the 64th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution! Long live the Leninist Communist Party of the Soviet Union! Glory to the great Soviet people, builders of communism! Hurrah comrades."

After the national anthem is played, the military parade stands. The announcer reports that formations of officers, Suvorov cadets, border guards and naval infantry and a joint services band and an honor guard company are marching by. The announcer reports the end of the military parade at about 0030 GMT.

After a short pause the demonstration of Vladivostok working people begins, with workers of Leninskiy Rayon in the lead. During coverage of the activities the announcers intermittently include reportage from other Far East and Primorskiy Kray cities, including reports of local successes and activities.

Coverage of the October Revolution anniversary activities in Vladivostok ends at about 0230 GMT.

Kunayev at Alma-Ata Celebration

LD112326 Alma-Ata Domestic Service in Russian 1505 GMT 7 Nov 81

[Excerpt] As usual on a big festival, the new square in Alma-Ata is ceremonially beautifully decorated.

At 1000, the following ascended the central stands: Comrade Kunayev, member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee and first secretary of the Kazakh CP Central Committee; Comrades Aukhadiyev, Ashimov, Bashmakov, Grebenyuk, Imashev, Kamalidenov, Miroshkhin, Nazarbayev, Torfimov, members of the Bureau of the Kazakh CP Central Committee; Comrades Ashimbayev, Dzhiyenbayev and Shevcheko, candidate members of the Bureau of the Kazakh CP Central Committee; Plotnikov, deputy chairman of the Kazakh Supreme Soviet Presidium; Gukasov Zhanybekov, Karbovskiy and Mukhamed-Rakhimov, deputy chairmen of the Kazakh Council of Ministers; Lieutenant General Arapov, member of the Military Council and chief of the Political Directorate of the Central Asian Military District.

Ranks of military units were lined up on the square. Colonel General Yazov, commander of the Central Asian Military District, greeted the ranks and congratulated them on the national celebration. Colonel General Yazov then ascended the central stand. On behalf of and on the instructions of the Kazakh CP Central Committee, the Kazakh Supreme Soviet Presidium and the republic's government he greeted and congratulated the servicemen and all Alma-Ata working people on the 64th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution. The military parade then began and was later followed by workers' marches.

Meetings in Moscow Rayons

PM101139 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 4 Nov 81 p 2

[Text] TASS -- Muscovites are greeting the 64th anniversary of Great October in an atmosphere of high political and labor enthusiasm. At ceremonial meetings taking place in rayons of the capital it is being stressed that Moscow's working people are fully determined to enter shining new chapters in the annals of communist creation. Ceremonial meetings have taken place in Baumanskiy, Voroshilovskiy, Dzerzhinskiy, Zheleznodorozhnyy, Kalininskiy, Krasnogvardeyskiy, Kuybyshevskiy, Leningradskiy, Leninskiy, Moskvoretskiy, Oktyabrskiy, Pervomayskiy, Perovskiy, Proletarskiy, Sverdlovskiy, Sevastopolskiy, Sovetskiy, Tushinskiy, and Frunzenskiy Rayons of Moscow. At the meetings reports were delivered by V.E. Dymshits, V.N. Makeyev, N.V. Martynov and I.T. Novikov, deputy chairmen of the USSR Council of Ministers, and by executives of the CPSU Central Committee and RSFSR Council of Ministers, secretaries of the Moscow CPSU Gorkom and leaders of a number of central and Moscow institutions and organizations.

PRAVDA EXTOLS USSR'S ACCOMPLISHMENTS, AIMS

PM111655 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 6 Nov 81 p 1

[Editorial: "Following the October Road"]

[Text] In the stormy days of October 1917, Lenin's words rang out to the whole world: "The workers' and peasants' revolution which the Bolsheviks have been advocating all this time has been accomplished!" They signified the birth of a new era in history. For working people and all mankind the Russian proletariat opened a road to peace, happiness, freedom, equality and fraternity.

Some 64 years have since passed. A tremendous path lies behind us. Tremendous and difficult. For the great ideals about which mankind's best minds have long dreamed are the peak of social progress. And the path to the peak is always difficult and steep and at times even agonizing, the more so since the fiercest opposition of the old world, which is slipping away into nothingness, must be overcome on this path. We have held out honorably in a ring of hostile encirclement, passed unprecedented tests, been tempered in struggle and built a developed socialist society which is the outcome of the heroic creative work of generations of Soviet people.

The leadership of Lenin's party is the guarantee of all our victories. Socialist and communist building's entire history has confirmed the need to constantly safeguard and strengthen the leading and directing role of the Communist Party -- the vanguard of the working class and of the entire Soviet people. Implementing the 26th CPSU Congress' historic decisions, it struggles persistently for the triumph of communism's great ideals and leads the people along the road of October.

Our grandfathers and great-grandfathers used to dream of the triumph of social justice and of a time when the working man would be master of his own fate. The idea of free labor, the idea of communism which inspired the participants in the storming of the Winter Palace is now acquiring flesh and blood in the deeds of Muscovites and Leningraders, the construction workers of the Baykal-Amur railroad and "Atommash," Kazakhstan's grain growers and the pioneers of space. Honor and glory to the heroes of our days! The innermost dream of generations of working people lives and is embodied in their shock, inspired work.

Of course, our desires are not always met immediately. There are still quite a few difficulties in the country's economic development, and this year has proved difficult for the arable farmers. Great efforts and resources are required to counter the aggressive imperialist circles' striving to turn back the wheel of history and achieve military superiority over socialism. But always and in everything, in any situation and at any -- even the most abrupt -- turn of events, the party has directed and continues to direct its efforts for the people's good and happiness. Evidence of this is provided by the social program put forward by the 26th CPSU Congress and by the improvement in living conditions for labor veterans, large families and mothers. This is graphic confirmation of the party's concern for people, for each of us.

The fraternal unity of all the country's peoples, united in a federal, multinational state, is expanding in an unprecedented way the potential for our motherland's economic, social and cultural progress. Next year we will be commemorating the 60th jubilee of the USSR's formation. Its creation embodied the Leninist ideas of the friendship of the peoples and continued the cause of the October Revolution. The unity of the Soviet nations and nationalities, fused into a new social and international community -- the Soviet people -- is now firmer than ever. At the same time, the new peaks of social development raise considerable problems which must be resolved, under strict guidance of the principles of socialist internationalism.

Soviet people are loyal to the traditions of the October Revolution. They do not betray their internationalist duty. The great idea expressed in the communists' battle cry. "Proletarians of all countries, unite!" lives and is implemented in the international policy of the CPSU, the foreign policy activity o the workers, kolkhoz members and the people's intelligentsia. Our hearts are always open to sincere friendship and to the whole world's honest people. During these days we send a fraternal greeting to the socialist countries' peoples, the courageous fighters for social and national liberation, for peace, democracy and socialism.

"Peace to the peoples!" -- this October combat slogan is inscribed on our scarlet banner now, too. The will for peace, vividly expressed in Lenin's word, "Dismarmament is socialism's ideal," lives in the deeds and achievements of the Soviet people and the Communist Party. As Comrade L.I. Brezhnev noted at the 26th CPSU Congress, "There is now nothing more urgent or important for any people than to preserve peace or safeguard every person's foremost right -- the right to life." Peace and communism are indivisible concepts. The further growth of the Soviet Union's power and prestige and of the socialist community countries' economic and defense might and the strengthening of their fraternal unity are a necessary condition for preserving peace.

Each October anniversary is a milestone on the path to our great goal, toward communism. Soviet people bring the most valuable thing to this festival -- the joy of labor achievements and an unshakable resolve to struggle for the triumph of communist ideals. Thus it was at the beginning of the socialist transformation of life, during the years of the first 5-year plans, in the grim fall of 1941.... Thus we are acting now. Joining tomorrow with the festival columns on the streets and squares of our boundless motherland's cities and villages, large and small, we will once again swear to be true to the Leninist banner of the October Revolution.

V.I. Lenin termed our party the party of the future. These words have a particularly topical ring today, when the future is the focus of the Soviet people's multifaceted creative work. The aspect of our motherland at the end of the 20th century, on the threshold of the third millenium, will greatly depend on our work now. And the link between the times, the link between generations will never be broken. The glory of the October Revolution will never fade but live through the ages in deeds and achievements of Soviet people. Its ideas are immortal!

"Long live the 64th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution!" "Glory to the great Soviet people -- the builders of communism and consistent fighters for peace!"

FOREIGN LEADERS SEND CONGRATULATORY MESSAGES

Reagan's Greetings

PM130947 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 9 Nov 81 p 4

[Text] To His Excellency Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium

Esteemed Mr Chairman:

On the USSR's national holiday I wish on behalf of the American people to convey congratualtions and best wishes for prosperity and peace to the people of the Soviet Union. The United States is devoted to the cause of peace and will continue to work for the cause of peace and constructive relations with the Soviet Union founded on the principles of restraint and reciprocity.

With respect

[Signed] Ronald Reagan

Castro's Greetings

PM121505 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 8 Nov 81 p 4

[Message under general headline "Congratulations to the Land of the Soviets"]

[Text] To Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium

To Comrade Nikolay Aleksandrovich Tikhonov, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers

Dear Comrades:

On the 64th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution, on behalf of the Communist Party, State Council, government and people of Cuba, I send our warmest, most fraternal congratulations to the Communist Party, Supreme Soviet Presidium and Government of the USSR and to the dear Soviet people.

The date 7 November is a great holiday for all mankind. The founding of the world's first socialist state opened the way for the peoples' liberation, the elimination of man's exploitation by man and a better future for all people. This great event was followed by others, which also formed glorious chapters in history. The Soviet people's heroic struggle against fascism, the restoration of the country after it was ravaged by the Nazi hordes, the people's selfless, intesive labor, as a result of which the Soviet Union today ranks among the first in the world in terms of economic and defense potential, constitute a victory not only for the USSR but for all the world's progressive forces.

Today, when American imperialism is trying to impose its desire for domination, not even shrinking from the possibility of bringing the world to the brink of nuclear destruction, the Soviet Union's Leninist policy, its tireless, intesive work in the name of peace, for the peoples' right to self-determination and the defense of national sovereignty, and its timely proposals for constructive dialogue on a principled basis in order to stop the resumption of the unrestrained arms race constitute a most valuable contribution to the salvation of mankind.

At this time, when the present American administration is resuming its attempts to destroy the Cuban revolution, our people have once again felt the Soviet people's combat solidarity and fraternal, indestructible friendship.

Dear comrades, I would like to take this opportunity once again to express to you our conviction that the bonds of friendship, fraternity and cooperation which unite us will continue to strengthen. I also want to express our profound gratitude for the constant, effective assistance we have received and continue to receive from the USSR.

We are confident that under their Communist Party's reliable leadership our Soviet brothers will fulfill all the tasks set in the 26th CPSU Congress decisions with a view to ensuring Soviet society's prosperity and the constant growth of the people's well-being.

Accept our best wishes for new successes in your valorous deeds, good health, personal happiness and the steady strengthening of the indestructible ties which unite Cuba and the USSR in the cause of building and defending socialism in the world.

[Signed] Fidel Castro Ruz, first secretary of the Cuban Communist Party and chairman of the Cuban State Council and Council of Ministers

Mongolian Greetings

PM121413 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 8 Nov 81 p 4

[Text] To Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and Comrade Nikolay Aleksandrovich Tikhonov, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers.

Dear comrades:

On behalf of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party [MPRP] Central Committee, the Mongolian People's Republic [MPR] People's Great Hural and Council of Ministers, on behalf of the Mongolian people and from ourselves we send you and, through you, the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and Council of Ministers and the entire Soviet people warm, fraternal greetings and most cordial congratulations on the 64th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution.

The 64th year of Great October, which is ending under the banner of outstanding new successes for the Soviet Union and the other fraternal countries in socialist and communist building and further consolidation of all progressive and peace-loving forces in the struggle for peace, democracy and social progress for the peoples, again demonstrates convincingly the inexhaustible vitality and undeniable advantages of socialism.

It is gratifying to note that under the wise leadership of their tried and tested vanguard, the CPSU, the Soviet people are worthily carrying out their difficult but honorable mission as pioneer builders of the new world, and, by successfully implementing the imposing plans of the 26th CPSU Congress, are steadily augmenting the economic, scientific-technical and defense potential of the Soviet land, which is the unshakable basis of the world socialist community's might.

The consistently peace-loving foreign policy activity of the CPSU and Soviet state in implementing the peace program for the eighties elaborated by the last Soviet Communist Party congress serves as the decisive prerequisite for the normalization of the international situation. Under the beneficial influence of the 26th CPSU Congress and the subsequent Soviet peace initiatives, the struggle of peace-loving forces to strengthen peace and world security, to preserve and consolidate relaxation of international tension and curb the arms race -- the struggle against the adventurist plans of imperialism's most aggressive circles trying to plunge the world into the abyss of a thermonuclear holocaust -- is developing with renewed force.

We express profound satisfaction at the successful implementation of Mongolian-Soviet accords aimed at further deepening fraternal friendship and close, all-round cooperation between our parties and countries. We reemphasize the tremendous, lasting significance of the Soviet Union's selfless, multifaceted assistance in terms of solving topical tasks of socialist building in our country. Our party and the MPR Government are fully resolved to do all they can to ensure that the Leninist friendship of the Mongolian and Soviet peoples, which has long traditions and a rich 60-year history, grows and strengthens with each passing year as a great creative force, as an integral part of the socialist community countries' fraternal relations.

We wholeheartedly wish you, dear comrades, and the heroic Soviet people great new successes in building a communist society in the Soviet Union, in struggle for lasting peace and world security, for friendship and cooperation among all peoples and for the triumph of the shining ideals of Great October.

[Signed] Y. Tsedenbal, general secretary of the MPRP Central Committee and chairman of the MPR People's Great Hural Presidium, and J. Batmonh, chairman of the MPR Council of Ministers

Syrian CP Greetings

LD112046 Moscow in Arabic to the Arab World 2044 GMT 11 Nov 81

[Text] The Central Committee of the Syrian Communist Party has congratulated the Soviet people and Soviet communists on the 64th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution. The message said: On this occasion we would like to reaffirm our deep gratitude and the Syrian people's high appreciation of that firm international and comprehensive support which the great homeland of October is giving the Syrian people and all the Arab national liberation movements in its vast struggle against U.S. imperialist plans in the Middle East and also against Camp David and the capitulatory deals and decisions, and for safeguarding the national independence and the liberation of the occupied Arab territories and guaranteeing the rights of the Palestinian Arab people.

The message adds: The progressive units of the Arab national liberation movement suppport the Soviet peaceful proposals which were presented by Comrade Leonid Brezhnev at the 26th CPSU Congress. The message of congratulations adds: We have feelings of great satisfactio about the historic development of the relations of friendship and cooperation between our two countries and peoples which was crowned last year by the signing of the treaty of friendship and cooperation between Syria and the Soviet Union. Cohesion and consolidating cooperation in the political, economic and military fields with the country of the Great October Socialist Revolution in the struggle against the plots being hatched by imperialism, Zionism and reaction assume great importance. We have a common struggle and a common enemy. We are confident that our people and the masses of our workers, in cooperation with friends in the whole world, and in the first place with the people of the Soviet Union, are capable of standing up to the enemies and of undermining their plans. We, the message adds, seize this opportunity to wish the Soviet people future success in the building of a developed socialist community under the leadership of the glorious party of Lenin, and in further consolidating the power and might of the great homeland of October which we regard as a major factor in ensuring the complete success of the peoples' struggle and realizing their effort for peace, progress and socialism.

TRADE UNION OFFICIAL DISCUSSES WORKERS RIGHTS

LD121446 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1300 GMT 12 Nov 81

[By B. Stosic]

[Text] Moscow, 12 Nov (TANJUG) — In the Soviet system of the management of economy and society, the party and the government are concerned not only with the general needs but also with insuring the living and working conditions of the employed and citizens in general.

Toward increasing the engagement of the employed and their interest in their enterprises' better economic activity, workers have been given room for direct decision-making, that is, the right directly to decide on the funds for social-cultural needs and housing development. The respective funds of enterprises are, under the decisions of the highest party organs, to account for from 30 to 50 percent of the overall financial resources the state leaves to work collectives to dispose of in the case they fulfill their annual plans.

During a recent meeting with foreign correspondents, a Soviet trade union central committee official said that the above right of enterprises is not respected in many cases. Competent ministries, that is, leave the lowest set limit of the resources and even less to enterprises to dispose of. The ministries go even further and without consulting either enterprise managements or trade union committees often withhold the respective financial resources and add them to the overall state investments.

As a result, the Soviet trade unions assess, production [word indistinct] at the expense of the resources earned by workers for their social needs. Attention is also drawn to the fact that "the mechanical leveling holds back the social development of enterprises."

The ministries in this way centralize 80 percent of the fund which, as envisaged, enterprises are to dispose of. As a result, little room is left in practice for workers' direct decision-making. The Soviet trade union official sharply criticized the practice and insisted that it poses gross interference in the rights of the working collectives, that it "deprives" working collectives of autonomy and "undermines their economic motivation" and also "breeds parasitic habits."

The Soviet trade union newspaper TRUD writes that ministries' officials invoke the directive that the respective funds of enterprises be joined to the state investments. The trade union central committee official insisted, however, that the directive was in effect during the previous five-year period and that "this recommendation, which violates the rights of enterprises, has been cancelled."

PRAVDA REPORTS AWARD CEREMONY FOR KIRILENKO

PM121247 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 6 Nov 81 p 1

[TASS report: "For Services to the Party and the State"]

[Text] L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, presented the Order of the October Revolution to A.P. Kirilenko, member of the Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, in the Kremlin on 5 November.

At the presentation were members and candidate members of the Politburo and secretaries of the CPSU Central Committee.

Addressing Comrade A.P. Kirilenko, Comrade L.I. Brezhnev said:

It gives me great pleasure to present you ["ty"] today with the Order of the October Revolution, which you have been awarded for services to the Communist Party and the Soviet state and in connection with your 75th birthday.

For you this year has been marked by noteable dates: your 75th birthday and 50 years in the party.

You have behind you a wealth of experience of activity. It embraces problems of industry and agriculture and peacetime and wartime conditions.

We value you as an energetic worker who knows production and the economy and the working people's concerns and aspirations and who is selflessly devoted to our Leninist party's ideals.

On behalf of his work comrades, Leonid Ilich Brezhnev conveyed to Andrey Pavlovich Kirilenko the warmest congratulations and sincere wishes for good health and new successes in his responsible affairs.

In reply, Comrade A.P. Kirilenko noted that party work has given him an opportunity for close contacts with people of labor -- workers and kolkhoz members, leaders of production units, scientists and major statesmen and party figures. This has enriched me, he said, with new knowledge and new experience and has invariably helped in solving the complex questions posed by life.

The fullest period of my life has been my work in the harmonious, cohesive collective of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee headed by you ["vy"] dear Leonid Ilich!

You, Leonid Ilich, enjoy the highest confidence and love of the broad people's masses both in our country and abroad for your selfless service to the Leninist party's cause and your consistent and tireless struggle for peace throughout the world.

A.P. Kirilenko assured L.I. Brezhnev, the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium that he will continue to devote all his energies to implementing the party's Leninist course and to the socialist motherland's further wellbeing.

Those present warmly congratulated Comrade A.P. Kirilenko and wished him further successful activity for the motherland's benefit.

L.I. Brezhnev presented the insignia "50 Years Membership of the CPSU" instituted by the CPSU Central Committee, to Comrades A.A. Grcmyko, A.P. Kirilenko, A.Ya. Pelshe, M.A. Suslov, D.F. Ustinov, K.U. Chernenko, V.V. Kuznetsov and B.N. Ponomarev.

Leonid Ilich congratulated them on receiving the honorary insignia and wished them health and further successes in work.

TRADE UNION OFFICIAL VISITS ESTONIAN SSR

WA101400 Tallinn SOVETSKAYA ESTONIYA in Russian 28 Oct 81 p 1

[ETA report: "Visit to the Republic"]

[Text] On 27 October I. Kebin, chairman of the Presidium of the Estonian Supreme Soviet, received L. Zemlyannikova, secretary of the All-Union Central Council of Trade Unions [AUCCTU], on his arrival to the republic. M. Vannas, deputy chairman of the Presidium of the Estonian Supreme Soviet, took part in the talks.

On the same day L. Zemlyannikova received K. Lebedev, second secretary of the Estonian CP Central Committee.

L. Murtazin, secretary of the Estonian Republic Council of Trade Unions, also took part in the talks.

L. Zemlyannikova will be spending several days in our republic. She has met with the trade union aktiv of Tallinn and the workers' collective of the Kalev confectionary factory, and she will visit a number of enterprises, organizations, and farms.

ALIYEV GREETS ORIENTALIST, INSTITUTE DIRECTOR

WA041000 Baku BAKINSKIY RABOCHIY in Russian 9 Oct 81 p 1

[Text] G.A. Aliyev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee, received Academician Ye.M. Primakov, director of the USSR Academy of Sciences Institute of Oriental Studies and chairman of the All-Union Orientalists' Association, who was in our republic in connection with the organization of the Azerbaijan branch of the All-Union Orientalists' Association.

Having expressed gratitude to the Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee and the republic government for their concern for the development of oriental studies, Academician Ye.M. Primakov described the urgent tasks confronting orientalist science and the problems on which the scholars are working. He reported on the work of the institute he heads, changes in its organizational structure and its areas of research.

After expressing appreciation for the pertinent and interesting information, G.A. Aliyev noted the importance of the problems being developed by the orientalists and the responsible nature of the tasks set by the 26th party congress pertaining to propagation of the Leninist policy of peace and friendship with the peoples of the Near East being pursued by the Soviet Union. These tasks are designed, he said, to contribute to the development of cooperation and mutual understanding between the USSR and the oriental countries and to propagandize extensively and cogently the achievements of the Leninist nationality policy of the CPSU and the Soviet state and the internationalism and friendship of the Soviet peoples.

Speaking of the problems confronting Azerbaijan orientalists, Comrade Aliyev emphasized that along with propaganda of the successes of the country of Soviets and the achievements of Soviet Azerbaijan, the scholars should investigate in greater depth the events occurring in the countries of the Near and Middle East and their development trends and prospects. They must create works corresponding to the high demands of contemporary learning and appear in print together with the leading Soviet specialists, and their publications should reflect the republic's great achievements in recent years.

Speaking of the need for reorganization of the activity of the orientalist scientific establishments and increased training of scientific personnel, G.A. Aliyev noted, inter alia, the importance of the change in the structure of the work and the area of research of the Azerbaijan SSR Academy of Sciences Institute of Peoples of the Near and Middle East in accordance with the urgent tasks of Soviet oriental studies. It is necessary to develop a long-term program of research into the history of Azerbaijan and the Azerbaijani people. Particular attention needs to be paid to an improvement in the instruction of future specialists in the Azerbaijan State University, where it is necessary to train area-study specialists and experts in the history and economics of the Near East countries past and present. In the history faculty, it is necessary to expand the foreign-language study program.

In conclusion, Comrade Aliyev expressed confidence that the Azerbaijan branch of the All-Union Orientalists' Association and the republic's scholars would, like all the country's orientalists, make a fitting contribution to the strengthening of friendship and cooperation between the peoples of the Soviet Union and the East and exert all their effort and knowledge for the development of orientalist science.

G.A. Gasanov, secretary of the Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee; R.A. Abutalybov, chief of the Azerbaijan Communist Party Foreign Relations Department; Dzh.B. Guliyev, vice president of the Azerbaijan SSR Academy of Sciences and member of the republic Academy of Sciences; and Z. M. Buniyatov, director of the Azerbaijan SSR Academy of Sciences Institute of Peoples of the Near and Middle East and member of the republic Academy of Sciences, participated in the discussion.

ALIYEV SPEAKS AT THEORETICAL SEMINAR-LECTURE

WA041015 Baku BAKINSKIY RABOCHIY in Russian 11 Oct 81 p 2

[Text] The first class of the theoretical seminar-extension lectures of republic executives, which are headed by Comrade G.A. Aliyev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee, was held 10 October in the Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee Political Education Center.

Addressing the audience, Comrade Aliyev observed that the last academic year of the seminar-extension lectures had been successful and that the classes had been held regularly and at the proper theoretical level. They enriched the ideological store of our executives, which was reflected positively in practical matters and contributed to a further increase in their assertiveness in the struggle to implement the party's aims and fulfill its economic plans.

In the new academic year there lies ahead throughout the economic and political education system the extended study and assimilation of the historic decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress, Comrade L. I. Brezhnev's report and other material of the highest forum of Soviet communists and the concrete tasks ensuing therefrom. The documents of the congress, like the CPSU's entire theoretical and practical activity, Comrade Aliyev emphasized, are based on the propositions of Marxism-Leninism -- the eternal teaching lighting our path toward communism.

The theme of the first class of the seminar-extension lectures -- "In Unity With the People Is the Party's Strength. In Unity With the Party and Its Leadership Is the People's Strength" -- extends to all aspects of the life and activity of the party and of Soviet society.

The history of our party and country, the entire path of struggle, labor and victories trodden by the party and the people since the Great October Socialist Revolution and the far-reaching successes at the stage of developed socialism are the splendid fruit of the dialectical unity of party and people and the people's belief in the strength of the party and its ideas. Proceeding from these prerequisites, which have stood the test of time, the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and the works and speeches of Comrade L.I. Brezhnev determine the program of economic and social progress for the 1980's.

Having emphasized that each executive must himself have a clear, profound and comprehensive, theoretical and practical idea of the significance of the unity of party and people for our present and the country's future, Comrade Aliyev dwelt in detail on certain main propositions of the theme. In this connection, he noted in particular that an example and model of the implementation of Lenin's ideas and precepts in the strengthening of the ties to the people and of reliance on their wisdom, experience and strength is the activity of the CPSU Central Committee, Central Committee Politburo and Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, personally.

The abundant fruit produced by the party's close ties to the masses was illustrated by Comrade Aliyev, in particular, in the example of our republic, which in the 1970's and the first year of the 11th Five-Year Plan scored great successes in all spheres of the economy and social life and in the development of science and culture. In conclusion, he expressed confidence that the executives' fruitful theoretical training would help them struggle even more persistently, competently and energetically for implementation of the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress.

G.A. Gasanov, V.A. Guseynov, I.A. Mamedov, Yu.N. Pugachev, G.N. Seidov, S.B. Tatliyev and Z.M. Yusif-Zade, members of the Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee Bureau, and R.E. Mekhtiyev, L.Kh. Rasulova and G.Sh. Efendiyev, candidate members of the Central Committee Bureau, attended the class.

TADZHIK INDUSTRIAL, MINE SAFETY COMMITTEE REORGANIZED

WA041040 Dushanbe KOMMUNIST TADZHIKISTANA in Russian 3 Oct 81 p 1

[Text] Ukase of the Tadzhik SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium on conversion of the Tadzhik SSR Council of Ministers Committee for the Supervision of Safe Working Practices in Industry and Mining Supervision into the union-republic Tadzhik SSR State Committee for the Supervision of Safe Working Practices in Industry and Mining Supervision.

For the purpose of further strengthening the leadership of state supervision over the observance of rules for safe working practices in industry and in the use of mineral resources, and also increased responsibility for the exercise of this supervision, the Tadzhik SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium decrees:

"The conversion of the Tadzhik SSR Council of Ministers Committee for the Supervision of Safe Working Practices in Industry and Mining Supervision into the union-republic Tadzhik SSR State Committee for the Supervision of Safe Working Practices in Industry and Mining Supervision.

M. Kholov, chairman of the Tadzhik SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

I. Rakhimova, secretary of the Tadzhik SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

2 October 1981, Dushanbe.

CHAIRMAN NAMED TO TADZHIK MINE SAFETY COMMITTEE

WA041045 Dushanbe KOMMUNIST TADZHIKISTANA in Russian 3 Oct 81 p 1

[Text] Ukase of the Tadzhik SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium on the appointment of Comrade V.I. Malygin as chairman of the TaSSR State Committee for the Supervision of Safe Working Practices in Industry and Mining Supervision.

The Tadzhik SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium decrees:

The appointment of Comrade Vadim Ilich Malygin as chairman of the Tadzhik SSR State Committee for the Supervision of Safe Working Practices in Industry and Mining Supervision.

M. Kholov, chairman of the Tadzhik SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

I. Rakhimova, secretary of the Tadzhik SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

2 October 1981, Dushanbe.

RASULOV ADDRESSES TADZHIK PLENUM; PERSONNEL CHANGES

Report on Proceedings

WA041050 Dushanbe KOMMUNIST TADZHIKISTANA in Russian 30 Sep 81 pp 1, 2

[Report on proceedings at Tadzhik Communist Party Central Committee Third Plenum on 29 September 1981 in Dushanbe]

[Text] The Tadzhik Communist Party Central Committee Third Plenum was held 29 September in Dushanbe. Raykom and Gorkom first secretaries; rayispolkom and gorispolkom chairmen; leaders of republic ministries and departments and other organizations not a part of the Central Committee; chairmen of oblast soviets and sectorial republic trade union committees and oblast, city and rayon people's control committees; leaders and secretaries of the primary party organizations of certain industrial enterprises; executives of the machinery of the Tadzhik Communist Party Central Committee, republic Supreme Soviet Presidium and Council of Ministers, Tadzhik SSR Council of Trade Unions and the Tadzhik Komsomol Central Committee; and mass information media workers participated.

The plenum discussed the question "The Tasks of the Party, Soviet and Management Authorities and Public Organizations for Fulfilling the CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers Decree 'An Intensification of Work on Economies in and the Rational Use of Raw, Fuel-Energy and Other Material Resources.'"

The report was delivered by D.R. Rasulov, first secretary of the Tadzhik Communist Party Central Committee.

The following spoke in the debate that ensued on the report: G. Pallayev, first secretary of the Kurgan-Tyubinskiy Obkom; B.A. Vasilyev, second secretary of Dushanbinskiy Gorkom; L.K. Karmyshev, chairman of the republic People's Control Committee; M.S. Asimov, president of the Tadzhik SSR Academy of Sciences; B.R. Akhmadaliyev, chairman of Leninabadskiy Oblispolkom; M.S. Tabarov, first secretary of Tursunzadevskiy Gorkom; M. Gneyev, driller at the Anzobskiy Mining-Concentrating Works; N.V. Lunev, first secretary of Kulyabskiy Gorkom; V.A. Yakubov, chairman of the Tadzhik SSR Gosstroy; N.V. Rechkin, secretary of the Tadzhik SSR Council of Trade Unions; S. Khafizov, first secretary of Leninskiy Raykom; and A.T. Uvarov, second secretary of the Tadzhik Komsomol Central Committee.

The plenum adopted an appropriate decree on the question under discussion.

The plenum confirmed measures aimed at intensifying work on economies in and the rational use of raw, fuel and other material resources.

The plenum examined organizational questions. The plenum relieved I.F. Fayzullayev, head of the Tajik Communist Party Central Committee Department of Culture, of his duties in connection with his transfer to other work.

The plenum confirmed A.A. Abdunazarov as head of the Tadzhik Communist Party Central Committee Department of Culture, relieving him of his duties as head of the Department of Science and Educational Institutions. A. Rashidov was confirmed as head of the Tajik Communist Party Central Committee Department of Science and Educational Institutions.

In connection with his departure for party training, A. Satorov, former first secretary of the Tadzhik Komsomol Central Committee, was relieved of his duties as candidate member of the Tadzhik Communist Party Central Committee Bureau.

The plenum transferred Sh.M. Sultanov, newly elected first secretary of the Tadzhik Komsomol Central Committee, from candidate member of the Central Committee to candidate member of the Bureau of the Tadzhik Communist Party Central Committee.

This concluded the plenum.

Rasulov Report

WA041240 Dushanbe KOMMUNIST TADZHIKISTANA in Russian 30 Sep 81 p 1

[Report by D.R. Rasulov, first secretary of the Tadzhik Communist Party Central Committee, at the Tadzhik Communist Party Central Committee Third Plenum]

[Text] D.R. Rasulov, first secretary of the Tadzhik Communist Party Central Committee, delivered the report "The Tasks of the Party, Soviet and Management Authorities and Public Organizations for Fulfilling the CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers Decree 'An Intensification of Work on Economies in and the Rational Use of Raw, Fuel-Energy and Other Material Resources'" at Tadzhik Communist Party Central Committee plenum on 29 September, saying:

A question of paramount economic importance connected with implementation of the directives of the 26th CPSU Congress in the sphere of economic policy has been submitted today for discussion by the Central Committee plenum. As is known, the congress, outlining the program of the country's further development, determined as the principal direction acceleration of the intensification of social production and its increased efficiency.

The Central Committee report delivered at the congress by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev emphasized in particular that "...a seemingly simple and very routine matter -- a proprietary attitude toward public property and an ability to make full and expedient use of everything that we have -- is becoming the pivot of economic policy. The initiative of the labor collectives and party-mass work should be directed toward this. Technical policy, capital investment policy and the system of plan and accounting indicators should also be directed toward this."

Proceeding from the congress' directives on this question, the CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers adopted a comprehensive decree. This is a program document of a long-term nature providing for a large set of party-political, economic and organizational measures. Their implementation should be constantly at the center of attention of the party, soviet, management, trade union and Komsomol organizations and all labor collectives.

Turning to an examination of the concrete directives and the practical tasks stemming from them, D.R. Rasulov emphasized that the decree demands the implementation not of some individual, separate measures but a decisive turnabout of all planning and management activity and the development of science and technology toward the more efficient use of and economies in material resources.

It is necessary primarily to strengthen the orientation of economic development toward the ever-increasing growth of the results of production compared with material expenditure and to secure a refinement in the structure of the economy and its sectors in the direction of a reduction in the power- and materials-intensiveness of production. This policy should be embedded in the plans of economic and social development for the current 5-year period and for each year of that period.

The acceleration of scientific-technical progress should constitute the basis of the rational use of material resources. In this connection, the role of science increases and ever-increasing importance is attached to a strengthening of the thrust of the subject matter of research toward economies in material resources and an acceleration in the creation and introduction of resource-saving equipment and technology.

It is essential to refine work on the preparation and implementation of comprehensive sectorial programs for the solution of the most important economic problems and to closely link plans for a rise in the technical level of the sectors with final results in economies.

The new methods of management should also be put at the service of economies. Quotas for prime costs and production outlays will now be confirmed in the 5-year and annual plans. Norms for the expenditure of the most important types of material, fuel and energy per unit of output will be determined for the ministries and departments. To increase the enterprise collectives' interest in the efficient use of material resources, an economic incentive funds is being formed for such economies.

As you can see, the system of measures set forth in the CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers decree is profoundly considered and effective. It is necessary to study all its components most thoroughly, to be guided strictly by it and to implement it consistently and with maximum results.

Success will depend largely on the level of organizing, mass-political and educational work. It is necessary to develop work in the masses extensively, make each worker aware of the importance of the CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers decree and raise the whole people to the struggle for the realization of the most crucial tasks that it puts forward, the accomplishment of which will contribute to the further upsurge of the economy, its increased efficiency and the growth of the Soviet people's well-being.

Such work is already being performed in the republic, and today's Central Committee plenum will undoubtedly impart to it even greater scope and purposefulness.

It has to be said that, responding to the party's appeal, the workers of the cities and villages of Tadzhikistan have displayed very high assertiveness. Hundreds of proposals, statements and various considerations were received by the Central Committee, which helped us prepare the plenum. We are collating them, and a special decision will be adopted in respect to them.

On behalf of the Tadzhik Communist Party Central Committee, D.R. Rasulov expressed warm thanks to all who took part in this great enterprise. He also expressed confidence that this assertiveness of the masses in uncovering potential for economies and its practical application would continue to grow.

The overall saving of resources in the 11th Five-Year Plan in monetary terms could exceed R100 million in the republic. We have every chance to save over 20,000 tons of rolled ferrous metal and steel and cast iron pipes, 47,000 cubic meters of timber, more than 74,000 tons of cement, 500 tons of cotton fiber, 205,000 square meters of cloth and over 1,400 tons of vegetable oil and other material resources. This will create the possibility of the additional manufacture of output in accordance with counterplans and pledges.

Thanks to the more rational use of fodder, it is intended to produce 2,505 tons of meat in live weight, 24,000 tons of milk and 14.5 million eggs.

A saving of material resources of more than R7.8 million is envisaged from using secondary raw materials and reducing production waste. Primarily consumer goods will be produced from these.

Measures to save fuel-energy resources are aimed at exceeding the norm determined by the plan targets.

But these are only the first steps in implementing the party and government directives, and the adduced figures need to be regarded as minimal.

In order to reveal more clearly the depth and importance of the work that has to be done and to get a more tangible idea of what forms these expectations, let us turn to the specific facts of our production life and examine in the light of the requirements of the CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers decree how matters stand with regard to the use of resources in the basic sectors of the economy.

The republic began the current year -- the first of the new 5-year plan -- under the conditions of high patriotic enthusiasm brought about by the historic 26th CPSU Congress. Industry fulfilled the 9-month plan for output sales ahead of schedule -- on 24 September. The production volume in 8 months increased 9.5 percent against the planned 5.1 percent. Output to the tune of almost R58.5 million had been sold above the plan. The light and food industry sectors sold products worth more than R51 million over and above the quota.

Despite the extremely difficult weather conditions, rural workers began the 5-year plan fairly well. In the republic and Kurgan-Tyubinskaya Oblast, 4 rayons and 7 farms were acknowledged winners in all-union socialist competition for successful livestock wintering and an increase in the production and purchases of animal husbandry products in the 1980-1981 winter period and were awarded CPSU Central Committee, USSR Council of Ministers, AUCCTU and Komsomol Central Committee testimonials. A good cotton harvest was cultivated, enabling us to fulfill the adopted pledges.

More apartment houses and children's preschool establishments than in 8 months of last year were commissioned and the volume of performance of contract work, the introduction of fixed capital and the large-scale grading of the land increased.

Transport workers conveyed 1.6 million tons of national economy freight and 4.1 million passengers over and above the plan. The plan quotas for the retail commodity turnover of state and cooperative trade and the volume of consumer services were overfulfilled.

A growth in all the basic sectors of the economy was achieved as a whole. However, we must not forget that it is necessary to aspire not only to fulfill but also to overfulfill the set quotas, as the party demands. The motto of all-union socialist competition for ahead-of-schedule fulfillment of the 11th Five-Year Plan is "Working Efficiently and With High Performance!" and this means striving for high final results with the least expenditure.

The speaker cited many examples of precisely such work by the collectives.

It is known what economic benefits are produced by a refinement in the organization of production. The very promising experiment of the "Tadzhikgidroenergostroy" Trust, which has contracted to build the Baypazinskaya GES at a total of almost R170 million, merits the utmost approval. The trust's pledge is a most responsible one -- ensuring the introduction of the first units a year ahead of schedule.

The hydraulic engineer collective is adopting a very serious approach to this business and has given thought to everything, including even the economic interest of the allied suppliers. A policy has been adopted and is being consistently pursued here now aimed at proving in practice the possibility of building not only much more rapidly but also less expensively. Certain provisions of the Baypazinskiy contract could be used in road building and in enterprise modernization.

It is known that hundreds and thousands of experienced, resourceful workers who constantly seek the best technical solutions making it possible to produce more output of higher quality and with less expenditure, that is, to organize work rationally, for which reason they are called efficiency experts, work in all sectors of the republic's economy. Their contribution to overall savings is sizable. Some 48,000 efficiency proposals were introduced in production altogether in the 10th Five-Year Plan, which produced a saving of R103 million.

The party and trade union organizations and managers are obliged to render the creative search of the inventors and efficiency experts the utmost support and to create conditions conducive to their work.

To get a more concrete idea of what the movement for economies and thrift in the use of intermediate product-raw material resources produces for us overall, it is sufficient to say that on the all-union communist unpaid Saturday workday devoted to the 111th anniversary of V.I. Lenin's birth, 116 collectives of industrial enterprises and kolkhozes and sovkhozes, 513 shops, shifts, brigades and sectors and tens of thousands of working people worked with economized raw material and intermediate products. Approximately 43 million kilowatt-hours of electric power, 36,000 gigacalories of thermal power, more than 1,000 tons of rolled metal and many other types of raw material and intermediate products were saved in the first 6 months of the 11th Five-Year Plan.

None of this, of course, permits anyone to rest content. A really mass, all-embracing effort must be given to the patriotic movement for economies and thrift in all resources being commissioned here and in each sector of the republic's economy.

Take just such an indicator, which is so important for all, as expenditure of raw materials and power per unit of national income, to which the decree draws attention. As calculations show, just a 1-kopeck reduction in materials consumption per ruble of gross social product produced would provide the republic's national economy with an additional R76-77 million of national income per year. Yet compared with 1975, material expenditure per unit of output has increased in many sectors of the republic's economy. True, reduction in expenditure was observed in 1980 compared with the previous year. It is necessary to continue to work in this direction, and more persistently and thoughtfully.

A principal path to an increase in the manufacture of products is, as is known, an improvement in the use of fixed capital. Unfortunately, due significance is not attached to this by everyone. How else to explain the slow assimilation of newly introduced production capacity; the inadequate use of equipment and construction and other technology at many enterprises and, in a number of cases, of irrigated land; and many other faults.

There is a trend toward a decline in the output-capital ratio at enterprises of such ministries and departments as the republic Ministry of Light Industry, Ministry of Cotton-Cleaning Industry, Ministry of Motor Transport, Ministry of Agriculture and the Fish Industry Administration.

To work well, fulfill and overfulfill all plan indicators and build up the production volume is a common and very important task. But this is not enough now, it is necessary to learn to tackle it economically and with the least outlays.

Given certain successes, a number of ministries and departments and enterprises and organizations makes irrational use of fuel-energy and material resources. This is the case at enterprises of the Ministry of Local Industry and Ministry of Construction Materials Industry, in the Dushanbe Brick Plant Production Association and at the Dushanbe Cement Works.

The Vakhsh Nitrogen Fertilizer Plant and the Dushanbe Cotton Association and ginneries should also be mentioned among the enterprises permitting an overexpenditure of material and fuel-energy resources.

The above facts are also negatively reflected in the indicators for the republic as a whole. They should be alerting the party, soviet and management authorities, which are called on to bring strict order to bear in this matter.

It is essential that all ministries, departments and republic organizations analyze in depth the activity of each enterprise and organization under their jurisdiction and direct the collectives toward the strictest practice of economies in the use of raw, fuel-energy and other material resources.

Serious attention should be paid to the use of secondary raw materials. Many of the republic's ministries and departments are involving themselves completely unsatisfactorily in this matter. The majority of ministries and departments is failing to fulfill the plans for the handover of worn tires. The collection and handover of nonferrous metals, bone, leather waste, polyethylene film, rags and waste wrapping paper are organized unsatisfactorily. The plans for economic and social development of the ministries and departments and also oblasts, cities and rayons and enterprises and construction projects frequently fail to determine fixed quotas for the procurement of production waste and the use of secondary raw materials. Capacity for their processing is being created extremely slowly.

It is also necessary to improve work considerably on involving above-plan and surplus commodity-material assets in economic circulation.

A considerable role is assigned to state standards and specifications in the saving of material resources and improvement in the quality of products. There is much to be done here also. At a number of enterprises of the Ministry of Construction Materials Industry and the construction ministries, for example, the introduction of standards and specifications is being monitored inadequately by the managers. In the first 6 months of this year, 22 enterprises of these ministries failed to introduce 36 state standards and are producing output in violation of them. The proper order has to be brought to bear here also.

There is great potential in an improvement in the preservation of agricultural products. Considerable losses are permitted every year owing to an absence of proper order in the production, procurement, storage, processing and sale of fruit and vegetables. Some R345,000 worth of products were written off last year alone. The newly created Ministry of Fruit and Vegetable Industry and the direct producers of the products must solve these questions thoroughly as quickly as possible.

The economy must be economical, the speaker continued. There is a wide field of activity here for the party, trade union and Komsomol organizations, production collectives and each worker. To what does special attention need to be paid in the light of the new demands?

The decree emphasizes particularly the importance of an acceleration of technical progress and the creation and introduction of resource-saving equipment and technology. Nevertheless, many leaders of the republic's industrial ministries and associations and enterprises concern themselves with these matters insufficiently. As a result, the 6-month plan for new equipment was fulfilled only 85 percent, and this indicator is considerably lower for a number of ministries.

The manufacture of defective products and articles leads to huge losses. And is it permissible that mountains of waste are being created at certain enterprises that could be put to good use? Incidentally, we have experience in the organization of waste-free production. A good example in this respect is set by the Ministry of Cotton-Cleaning Industry. The experience of the Ayninskiy Ginnery in particular, where an experimental shop is being created for comprehensive waste-free production with intensified fiber cleaning, merits approval.

A shop for the production of nonwoven fabric with an annual manufacture of more than 2 million square meters is already operational at the Ordzhonikidzeabad Ginnery. It is necessary to take up these initiatives more boldly and disseminate them more extensively.

Much has to be done for the rational and comprehensive use of mineral raw materials, a reduction in the losses of minerals during production and the fuller extraction of the principal components and by-products from them. This also must be tackled primarily on the basis of the introduction of new highly productive equipment and progressive techniques.

The republic's agriculture has great possibilities in an intensification of the practice of economies. There are many questions deserving attention in this sector also. Against the background of notable achievements, exasperating oversights are still permitted in places. The variation in the results of the economic activity of the kolkhozes, sovkhozes and interfarm enterprises is great. Therefore, a most important task is that of constantly keeping up with the frontrunners and learning from them how to operate resourcefully and adopt everything progressive and on this basis achieve a general upsurge.

It is primarily necessary to make more rational use of the land. Much land by the roadside and along the collector-drainage system remains unused. Nor is the arable land occupied by agricultural crops producing full yield everywhere.

Having touched on the use of capital investments in agriculture, the speaker observed that here also the returns are not always identical.

There are many instances of lax management in the expenditure of fuel and energy. And agriculture is a major consumer of these. We can often encounter empty transport runs and the ill-considered ferrying of equipment, multiple cultivations of sown areas without any particular need and use of the incorrect set of machinery and attached mechanisms with respect to energy consumption.

Much fuel is lost owing to the state of disrepair of equipment, the poor organization of refueling and the unsatisfactory storage of fuel and lubricants. Nor is careful use made of electric power everywhere. The same is also frequently observed with the use of chemicals. There are many violations in water use.

Mention also has to be made of a certain underestimation by certain farm leaders and specialists of accumulated progressive experience, which also, as a result, entails certain losses. Take the precision sowing of cotton. If just half the area were switched to precision sowing, the republic would be able to save more than 10,000 tons of cotton seed. And this means almost 2,000 tons of vegetable oil and approximately 8,000 tons of shell meal and oil cake as well as a reduction in the prime costs of raw cotton.

The efficiency of the fine-fiber cotton varieties is also indisputable. Sufficient to say that the first type of fiber produces two to three times more finished cloth than the fifth. The new income per hectare of sown area of cotton of these varieties is almost two to three times higher than from the medium-fiber varieties. However, in the race for gross output certain farm leaders use any pretext not to sow them.

Valuable positive experience has also been accumulated here in animal husbandry, but inadequate use is being made of this also.

Everyone in the republic knows of a major progressive farm -- Voseyskiy Rayon's Kolkhoz imeni Lenin. They know how to cultivate cotton here and obtain record harvests, and the animal husbandry is also successful. The average per cow milk yield last year was 3,250 kilos, whereas on the rayon's remaining kolkhozes it was only 1,500-2,300 kilos.

Take Kabodiyenskiy Rayon. Cows constitute only 22 percent of the public cattle herd here. How can we expect an increase in the herd and milk production.

And there are such instances in almost every rayon. Some farms cultivate an average cotton harvest of 40-45 quintals per hectare, others, neighbors, 30-35 quintals. Some hectares yield 90-100 quintals of corn grain, others 40-45 quintals. Some procure an average of 200 quintals of alfalfa hay per hectare, others 100-120 quintals. This is where our big potential, which may be employed without particular expenditure, is concealed!

Dwelling on particularly important matters, the speaker emphasized that the priority task now is to complete the harvest that has been cultivated in organized fashion. We cannot permit even the slightest losses along the entire parth of agricultural products -- from the fields and livestock sections to the consumer.

In connection with the deterioration of weather conditions at the end of September and the anticipated unfavorable October weather forecast according to data of the Hydrometeorological Service, it is necessary now to adopt urgent measures everywhere for accelerating the cotton harvest.

It is necessary to enlist all the labor resources of the kolkhozes and sovkhozes in the cotton harvesting and include all cotton-harvesting machines in the work. It is also necessary to adopt urgent measures to make ready for work all the drying-cleaning shops of the cotton centers and ginneries.

It is also important to adopt measures to step up the harvesting of fodder and vegetable crops and the collection of fruit and grapes and to fulfill the socialist pledges with respect to these products.

Great significance for us this year is attached to fulfillment of the scheduled plans for an increase in intermediate sowings, particularly of such crops as rape and perko. It is also important to prepare in good time and conduct in organized manner the fall plowing for next year's harvest and ensure the laying in of the seeds, sow the winter crops in organized fashion and make timely preparations for spring sowing. In striving for a general upturn in work, it is necessary to struggle emphatically against sluggishness and instances of lax management, in whatever form they are manifested.

Everyone must adopt a particularly responsible attitude toward implementation of the directives of the 26th CPSU Congress to the effect that animal husbandry is the front-line in the countryside. It is necessary to make good preparations for organized wintering: not only to preserve the herd but also to ensure high productiveness of livestock and poultry. The main thing here is fodder and its procurement, accounting and rational use.

The fundamentally new method of the cultivation of microscopic algae, which has been developed by the Tadzhik SSR Academy of Sciences, deserves attention. The scientists have isolated a new strain of algae that is very promising and on the basis of which an original method of obtaining feed paste for use in animal husbandry has been developed. Why has this not been extensively applied in practice, one wonders?

Nor is strict observance of the practice of economies any the less important in capital construction. Facts testify that due order is lacking in certain construction organizations, while the construction ministries and their boards fail to adopt effective measures to do away with existing shortcomings. The targets for economies are frequently not met, and there are instances of the diversion and use of materials for other purposes and instances of their considerable overexpenditure are quite common.

This is a cause for all the more concern in that this important sector of the economy is lagging behind considerably. The plans for capital investments and contract work are not fulfilled from year to year. We are frequently building too slowly, expensively and with big defects.

The leaders and boards of the construction ministries and departments and their party organizations and the collectives of the construction subdivisions must analyze their activity in depth and with all responsibility in the light of the requirements of the decree being discussed today, draw the necessary conclusions and fundamentally reorganize their work.

It is essential to improve the work of the planning institutes, which are entrusted with great responsibility for the economical nature of technical decisions and the rational use of each ruble of capital investment.

It is essential that the republic Gosstroy increase supervision of the fulfillment of measures for economizing on material resources in construction and make higher demands on the quality of examination of the plans in order to close off all uneconomical expenditure of materials.

Importance is attached to the utmost support for valuable initiatives and undertakings in the struggle for economies in transport enterprises and organizations.

The Tadzhik Communist Party Central Committee supported the initiative of Hero of Socialist Labor S. Khusainov, locomotive engineer; M. Sultanov, driver at a motor transport enterprise; and V. Rylov, captain of a Tu-154, on the saving of fuel in every possible way. Their initiative elicited a broad response in the transport collectives, and this had a tangible outcome. In 8 months, general-use transport enterprises alone saved more than 4,500 tons of fuel.

We also have many other good initiatives revealing the availability of potential for economies. A wide path must be opened to these also.

The idling of rolling stock, which causes big losses, is the sourge of transport. Unorganized intercity shipments and empty runs by motor vehicles are extensive, and this leads to excessive fuel expenditure. Insufficient use is made of the trailer fleet. Containerized and packet haulage is being built up too slowly. These questions also need to be studied in earnest by the appropriate ministries and departments.

Much of what has been said about other sectors of the republic's economy also applies to one extent or another to trading and consumer service organizations.

The party organizations, the speaker emphasized, are called on to ensure everywhere a strict practice of economies, the strengthening of cost accounting and the extensive introduction of intensive management methods. It is essential to enhance the efficacy and fruitfulness of organizing and mass-political work on mobilizing the working people for the fuller and more efficient use of resources, to impart to them the maximum specificity and efficiency and prevent a campaign-style and stereotyped approach.

It is necessary to constantly and emphatically eliminate unproductive expenditure and all possible losses and excesses and to create an atmosphere of intolerance of shoddy work and all instances of extravagance, embezzlement and the pilfering of public property.

It is the duty of the party authorities to coordinate and direct the activity of the soviet, management, supervisory and public organizations in these important areas. And the range of their tasks is determined by the decree.

The leaders and all workers of the republic Gosplan, Glavsnab, Central Statistical Administration and ministries and departments and associations, enterprises and organizations must study this important document in depth, particularly where it is a question of improving the norm-setting for the expenditure of resources, and its role in the struggle for economies, in improving material-technical supply, in accounting for and supervising the use of material and fuel-energy resources and of economic penalties and

material incentives in the procedures for and norm-setting of the collection, sale and processing of secondary resources and domestic waste and in economic circulation of above-plan and surplus stocks of commodity-material assets and other questions related to their activity. And having studied it, they must analyze their work self-critically and in depth, reveal deficient aspects and shortcomings and realize the party and government directives in practice.

The demands on the ministries and main staffs of the sectors are also increasing considerably. Their task is to strive to ensure that the economic levers of the management of production operate to the full extent of their powers and play an active part in its intensification.

The local soviets also must pay more attention to questions of economic activity and improvement in the work of the supply and trading organizations, consumer services and health and education authorities. They also have been set concrete tasks.

The ispolkoms must raise the level of work among the population for ensuring the economical expenditure in domestic life of heat, power, gas and water.

The role of the people's control authorities is also increasing considerably. With a populous army of activists, this ramified system can and must erect a dependable barrier to losses and mismanagement.

It is necessary now not only to reveal but also mainly prevent all kinds of losses and the squandering of assets even more assertively and extensively.

Much can and must be done by the trade unions. They have participated actively in the all-union review of the efficient use of raw materials, intermediate products and fuel-energy resources now under way. And they have done a good deal. The review commissions received tens of thousands of proposals, the majority of which were introduced in production, providing savings of millions of rubles. Hundreds of thousands of rubles worth of consumer goods alone have been produced from saved raw materials and intermediate products. The task is to ensure that all the local trade union organizations join in this work and that the movement for economies becomes truly a mass movement.

The youth organizations have an exceptionally wide field of activity in the solution of these questions. The formation in all young men and women of a solicitous, proprietary attitude toward public property should be a most important component of the educational work of the Komsomol and Pioneer organizations.

It is difficult to exaggerate the role and significance in the struggle for economies of the political and economic education of the personnel and of the mass information media -- press, radio and television. The creative unions and publishing houses can also do a good deal here.

Particular stress should be put on the uncovering of potential and ways to use it and on the introduction in practice of everything new and progressive.

It is necessary to make fuller use of all forms of political and educational work that have been verified in practice and have justified themselves.

Ultimately, it should be clear to everyone that the more persistently the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress are put into practice and the more products that are produced, and the less expensively and of higher quality, the more they will satisfy the people's growing requirements. The more wealthy and economically strong the Soviet motherland, the better, more comfortable and finer our life will be and the greater the chances for defending peace in the world.

A broad view of things, phenomena and processes is inherent in the Soviet people, and they are characterized by concern not only for their own interests but also for the interests of their friends and allies and the fate of all mankind. Forms of friendly contacts are extensive and manifold here and also extend to the sphere of the reciprocal exchange of material wealth and resources.

The top-level Crimean meetings, where not only key problems of international policy but also concrete questions of our cooperation are discussed without the formalities of protocol and in a comradely atmosphere, have become traditional in recent years. Other forms of contacts are also becoming broader. These friendly relations contain opportunities for an exchange of experience in the most varied fields, including economies in management. People must be told of this also and taught to think expansively and in an ideologically mature manner.

Reports and elections are currently under way in the party, trade union and Komsomol organizations. They also must be used to the utmost for a further strengthening of organizing and educational work in the collectives on ensuring the strictest practice of economies and thrift and perfecting our entire management activity.

In conclusion, D.R. Rasulov expressed confidence that the communists and all workers of Tadzhikistan would do everything incumbent on them for the development of the nation-wide movement for the economical and rational expenditure of material and fuel-energy resources and make a worthy contribution to fulfillment of the program of the country's economic and social development outlined by the 26th CPSU Congress.

ACADEMICIAN, JUSTICE OFFICIAL ADDRESS SEMINAR

WA101300 Vilnius SOVETSKAYA LITVA in Russian 26 Oct 81 p 1

[ELTA report: "Constant Attention to Propagandizing Knowledge of the Law"]

[Text] Vilnius, 27 Oct — The all-union seminar of lecturers and legal experts opened today at the political education house. Its theme is problems of strengthening the legal bases of state and social life in light of the 26th CPSU Congress resolutions. The seminar was organized by the all-union and republic Znaniye societies, the USSR and Lithuanian SSR Ministries of Justice, the nation's procuracy and the USSR Ministry of Internal Affairs. Republic, kray and oblast legal experts are participating in it.

The seminar was opened by Yu. Fishevskiy, deputy chairman of the Znaniye society board.

A. Sukharev, USSR first deputy minister of justice gave a speech on "the 26th CPSU Congress and the formation of legal standards under conditions of mature socialism." D. Kerimov, corresponding member of the USSR Academy of Sciences, head of the Social Sciences Academy Department of State Building and Law affiliated with the CPSU Central Committee, spoke on problems of development of the socialist state system. The subject of the speech by S. Shishkov, USSR deputy general procurator, was measured for further strengthening of socialist legality and state discipline in light of the 26th CPSU Congress resolutions. K. Futsenko, director of the All-Union Soviet Law Scientific-Research Institute, and P. Kuris, Lithuanian SSR minister of justice, examined problems in the development of Soviet law in their speeches.

Participants in the opening of the seminar were L. Shepetis, secretary of the Lithuanian CP Central Committee; A. Chesnavichus, deputy chairman of the Lithuanian SSR Council of Ministers; Yu. Kuolyalis, head of the Lithuanian CP Central Committee Propaganda and Agitation Department; A. Buylis, head the Central Committee Administrative Organs Department; and other party and soviet workers.

The seminar will continue for 3 days.

KOMSOMOL RAYKOM AIDES EXPELLED FROM CPSU

PM121433 Moscow KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 4 Nov 81 p 2

[Unattributed report: "Trust Not Justified"]

[Text] In August the editorial board received a letter from Verkhovskiy Rayon, Orlovskaya Oblast, which reported shortcomings in the work style of the Komsomol raykom apparatus. The facts exposed in the letter were checked by workers of the Komsomol Central Committee and the newspaper KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA.

The editorial board received a reply from the Orlovskiy CPSU Obkom signed by F.S. Meshkov, obkom first secretary. The reply states in particular that in line with the results of a check on the letter, the CPSU obkom bureau has adopted a resolution "on serious shortcomings in the work of the Verkhovskiy Raykom in leadership of the Komsomol." The CPSU obkom bureau deemed the Verkhovskiy Raykom bureau's work in leadership of the Komsomol to be unsatisfactory and noted that the raykom had not ensured the necessary restructuring to intensify educational work among young people in light of the 26th CPSU Congress demands.

The CPSU obkom bureau defined measures to eliminate existing shortcomings in the Verkhovskiy Rayon Komsomol organization and improve the activeness and prestige of primary Komsomol organizations.

In line with the results of the check on the letter, a resolution was also adopted by the Verkhovskiy Raykom bureau. The following communists were called strictly to account before the party for serious shortcomings in work and personal behavior: Komsomol raykom First Secretary Ye. Khromov, Second Secretary A. Romashev and L. Muratova, chief of the Accounts Sector. A. Deyev, chief of the Komsomol organizations section, was expelled from the party. A Komsomol raykom plenum which was held removed them all from work.

By decision of the raykom, V. Akulov, former first secretary of the Komsomol raykom, was called strictly to account before the party. He was released from his duties as secretary of the locomotive depot party committee.

The CPSU obkom bureau noted that the Komsomol obkom bureau is lax in monitoring the activity of city and rayon Komsomol organizations and the work of the Komsomol apparatus. Ye. Volnov, first secretary of the Komsomol obkom, was reprimanded for serious shortcomings in the leadership of the Verkhovskiy Rayon Komsomol organization.

The Komsomol Central Committee Secretariat adopted a resolution "On Serious Shortcomings in the Work Style of the Verkhovskiy Komsomol Raykom, Orlovskaya Oblast." The Komsomol Central Committee Secretariat made it incumbent on the Orlovskiy Komsomol Obkom to take effective steps to improve the leadership of Komsomol gorkoms and raykoms and to try to ensure that their work style and methods meet the increased demands and are distinguished by a concrete, businesslike and creative approach to resolving the tasks of communist education of young people.

IZVESTIYA RIDICULES CZAR NICHOLAS CANONIZATION

FM111619 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 5 Nov 81 Morning Edition p 4

[Unattributed "Rejoinder" in A. Nikanorov "World Today" roundup; "Service in New York"]

[Text] A prominent and quite influential transatlantic television company has remarked with unrestrained irony that "henceforth 'Bloody Nicholas' is 'Saint Nicholas.'" CBS was commenting thus on a ceremony held recently in New York and termed a "canonization." This is in church language. But in simple, everyday language, it is the latest farce designed for the ordinary man in the street. The fact is that the so-called Russian Orthodox Church abroad has decided to canonize the former Czar Nicholas II, his family and several thousand other "new Russian martyrs." The appropriate icons were brought out to the church porch and set up.

Hungry for cheap sensation, press and literature have already turned to this theme more than once. Nor has it escaped the attention of Hollywood, which put together a film called "Nicholas and Alexandra." Now the monarchists' offspring too have decided to do their bit for the anti-Soviet hysteria unleashed by official America. It is difficult to say what has incited them to this performance: whether it was the present U.S. President's former ties with this movie factory or his present views on relations with the Soviet Union.

In one way or another, the old proverb is appropriate: Let a fool pray and he will break his forehead. What else do those "orthodox" members across the ocean have to do? The hosts must be repaid for their shelter in some way.

COMPARISON OF KULIKOV, GARBUZOV AWARD CEREMONY

A comparison of the item entitled "Brezhnev Presents Awards in Kremlin 5 Nov," subheaded "Kulikov, Garbuzov, Others" which appeared on page R 8 of the 6 November Soviet Union DAILY REPORT, with the TASS report published on page 1 of Moscow PRAVDA in Russian on 6 November reveals the following differences:

Paragraph four, line two, PRAVDA reads ...minister of health and chief of the Ministry of Health's fourth main administration, for his contribution...

Paragraph five, line three, PRAVDA reads ...Kopenkin, head of a USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium department, for his combat services in the...

BRIEFS

ALL-UNION CONFERENCE IN TASHKENT -- The Fourth All-Union Scientific Conference for Improving Safety of Railway Traffic began in Tashkent today. In an interview the chairman of the Scientific Security Council and director of the Marxist Motor Vehicle and Railway Institute said the conference is aimed at creating favorable conditions for safeguarding people and goods. [Tashkent Domestic Service in Russian 1315 GMT 10 Nov 81 GF]

EKIBASTUZ OFFICIAL HITS COAL, POWER SHORTCOMINGS

WA041310 Alma-Ata KAZAKHSTANSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 7 Oct 81 p 1

[Interview with Ekibastuz Gorkom First Secretary G.A. Nikiforov by KAZAKHSTANSKAYA PRAVDA correspondent V. Stupak: "Key to the Mineral Resources of Ekibastuz"]

[Text] Ekibastuz, Pavlodarskaya Oblast -- "The underground wealth of the country's fourth coal stokehole is being extracted by the strip-mining method. Therefore, the party's new efforts to develop the most efficient form of working the coal deposits opens up great new opportunities for Ekibastuz," Gennadiy Alekseyevich Nikiforov, first secretary of the Ekibastuz Gorkom, told our correspondent.

The detailed transcript of the conversation with him is presented below.

Today, Ekibastuz provides one fourth of the coal produced in the country by the stip-mining method. Furthermore, this is the least costly coal. One ton costs less than R1.5. The unusually high efficiency of invested capital makes Ekibastuz an attractive proposition from all standpoints. The more so when this concerns power engineering -- the basic factor in the entire economy.

The ETEK is the first of the plans outlined by the party for the creation in power engineering of superpowerful centers for the conversion of coal into electricity on the spot.

Some 20 power stations of the Urals, Siberia and Kazakhstan, whose total capacity is 15 million kilowatts, including 1.5 million kilowatts at the Ekibastuz GRES-1, are operating currently on the basis of Ekibastuz fuel. And the fourth "half-million" power unit will be put on load here soon. Creation of the power complex is proceeding at a pace unprecedented for the country's power engineers. We have reached an annual volume of construction and installation -- the equivalent of R130 million -- that is behind only Alma-Ata and Karagandinskaya Oblast.

These achievements, however, have not spared Ekibastuz people a whole number of typical blunders and oversights. In particular, a noticeable lagging in the development of the coal part of the ETEK has been observed. The support services -- the construction and repair industry and the transport system -- are in poor condition. The USSR Ministry of Power and Electrification's expectation concerning everything that was to be imported proved mistaken. But the main thing, the Gorkom believes, is that despite the number of measures being adopted by the local party and soviet authorities, Ekibastuz people have not succeeded in avoiding disproportions between industrial and housing-municipal construction and between the growth of industry with its thousands of personnel and the availability of everyday social and cultural conveniences. Suffice it to say that in the last 3 years the city's population has risen by 26,000, while housing has been built for only half this number.

The new party and government document puts the accent on an emphatic rectification of all oversights. The thousands-strong miners' collective, for example, was very pleased that a house of culture with seating for 1,000 and a sports complex will be built for them in this 5-year period and that, by way of assistance, Pavlodar workers will put up over 10,000 apartments for them. The Ekibastuzenergostroy trust has been entrusted with erecting for the coal industry workers a large plant for the repair of mining-transportation equipment. Thanks to fundamental renewal and retooling, the opencast collieries themselves will take on a second life, as it were. Thus, the Tsentralnyy and Severnyy collieries will be entirely modernized, the celebrated Bogatyr will be expanded and the new Vostochnyy colliery with a capacity of 15 million tons of coal per year, at which the decree provides for the most progressive haulage of the coal to the surface -- the conveyor method -- will be commissioned.

The miners are pleased that a decisive turnabout is being made with respect to stepping up stripping operations, which have been neglected for many years. The latest highly productive equipment will be directed here, there will be increased provision of spares for machinery and the strip miners' working conditions will improve.

To realize everything outlined by the new party and government document, the gorkom considers the formation and strengthening of collectives with permanent personnel essential. Ultimately, everything is decided by the people. But Ekibastuz is 9,500 workers and engineers short. For the city to have permanent personnel, apartments are needed. For this reason, the gorkom is now directing its attention toward housing construction and everyday social and cultural facilities. This is, today, the main link which makes it possible to stretch out the entire chain of tasks.

We are most dissatisfied by the work of the Ekibastuzshakhtostroy works, which is coping with neither industrial nor housing construction. Our efforts are not producing results, and the USSR Ministry of the Coal Industry has not yet done sufficient work for the development of this subdivision. We hope that now, following the decree, the help of the coal department will be more tangible. The paragraph entrusting to the USSR Ministry of Power and Electrification the functions of prime contractor for the construction of a number of facilities for the coal mines is, we believe, very important. This will make it more concerned for the development of the coal part of the energy complex.

The CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers decree on the development of strip mining marks a new stage in the creation of the Ekibastuz fuel-energy complex -- the stage of the higher-performance and more accomplished implementation of the plans outlined by the 26th party congress. It is our job to keep up with these goals.

GREATER COAL PRODUCTION URGED, SHORTFALLS HIT

LD111440 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1130 GMT 11 Nov 81

[SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA deputy chief editor (Vasiliy Pavlovich Palenov) commentary: "Coal -- Industry's Bread and Butter"]

[Summary] In the last year of the 5-year plan the national economy is to receive 770-800 million tons of coal. Last year the country produced 269 million tons of coal by the open-cast method of mining which is approximately 40 percent of the entire output.

"This is quite a substantial amount, of course. However the potential in open-cast mining is by no means being used to its utmost as yet. The party has set the task for sharply accelerating the capacity of open-cast mines and increase coal output extracted by the open-cast method to the 315 million tons mark per annum. Much work awaits the miners and construction workers of Ekibastuz, the Kansk-Achinsk complex and southern Yakutiya. The high rate of development in this branch of industry is to be achieved through the expansion of open-cast mining together with the installation of the latest equipment in the coal mines. However, coal mines still face quite a few serious difficulties as regards the installation of such equipment. The modernization of existing enterprises is proceeding slowly in this industry. Much hard and low-productive manual labor is still prevalent in the mining of shallow or geologically-complex seams. The quality and reliability of certain types of equipment leave much to be desired. The important thing however is not merely to increase the quantity of the modern equipment that we send into the mines. It is equally important that efficient use is made of machinery and mechanisms everywhere, and that they be utilized economically and at the correct time. Unfortunately this is not yet the case everywhere. Mechanized complexes stand idle for long periods of time and break down frequently at the Pervomayskugol, Leningskugol and Chelyabinskugal associations and several others."

"Every single mine should wage a resolute war against such mismanagement of machinery. Now that we find ourselves on the eve of winter we must step up coal deliveries to consumers and create the required stocks of fuel for electric power stations, industrial enterprises and the community.

"The situation is now becoming urgent. Since the start of the year consumers have received more than 19 million tons of hard coal less than was envisaged by the plan and the augmented pledges. It is the duty of the coal industry workers to overcome these shortcomings."

OIL EXTRACTION DOUBLES IN KOMI ASSR IN 5 YEARS

LD101944 Moscow World Service in English 1600 GMT 10 Nov 81

[Text] Oil extraction has more than doubled in the past 5 years in the autonomous Komi ASSR Republic in the European north of the Soviet Union. Drilling has spread to many new fields and much of the work is automated. Another 25 percent increase in output is planned for the first half of the 1960's. The Soviet Union works more than 400 oil deposits and leads the world in output.

STUDY COURSES FOR CONSTRUCTION ADMINISTRATORS

PM111121 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 5 Nov 81 Morning Edition p 3

[Unattributed report: "Economic Leaders Study"]

[Text] Studies for economic leaders in the top administrative echelons of sectors of the construction complex have finished at the USSR Academy of the National Economy's Institute of National Economic Administration.

For 1 month the institute's students -- ministers, first deputy ministers and leaders of USSR and union republic departments -- studied current questions of economic theory and the party's socioeconomic policy and problems of improving administration and the economic mechanism in light of the 26th CPSU Congress decisions and the CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers resolution "On Improving Planning and Intensifying the Influence of the Economic Mechanism on Increasing Production Efficiency and Work Quality." The students heard lectures on the system of economic laws and their use in plan administration, current problems of planning and the provision of economic incentives for scientific and technical progress, social production efficiency and the rational use of labor, natural and material resources.

A considerable proportion of the studies was devoted to the theoretical and methodological problems of administration and planning and to the experience of creating and utilizing automated systems and economic and mathematical methods in administration.

The students were acquainted with the bases of decision-making theory, targeted program methods of administration, sociopsychological and legal methods of economic leadership and questions of price formation and social statistics, socialist integration and the development of foreign economic ties. There were seminar and practical studies, study visits and an exchange of experiences on problems of raising capital investment efficiency and the standard of industrial construction, accelerating scientific and technical progress, improving design and estimating work and the use of progressive forms of labor organization in construction.

The students were addressed by I.T. Novikov, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and Chairman of the USSR Gosstroy; G.I. Marchuk, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and chairman of the USSR State Committee for Science and Technology; I.N. Dmitriyev, chief of a CPSU Central Committee section; S.P. Pavlov, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers Committee for Physical Culture and Sports; A.I. Komin, Yu.Ye. Pak, I.I. Ishchenko and M.A. Korolev, leaders of USSR ministries and departments, B.B. Kadomtsev, Ye.M. Sergeyev, N.N. Nekrasov and N.P. Fedorenko, Academicians of the USSR Academy of Sciences; P.G. Bunich, B.F. Lomov and V.V. Laptev, corresponding members of the USSR Academy of Sciences; and academy heads of department, professors and teachers.

FAR EAST CONSTRUCTION MINISTER INTERVIEWED

PM121623 [Editorial Report] Moscow EKONOMICHESKAYA GAZETA in Russian No 45, Signed to Press 2 November carries on page 9, under the headline "5-year Plan of Far Eastern and Transbaykal Construction Workers," a 2,000-word interview by an unnamed correspondent with S.V. Bashilov, who heads the Ministry of Construction in the Far East and Transbaykal regions, set up last year. Bashilov describes the projects facing the ministry in the current 5-year plan. Asked about this year's "floods and hurricanes" which "affected a large territory of Khabarovskiy and Primorskiy Krays and Sakhalinskaya and Amurskaya Oblasts," the minister notes: "Unfortunately, it cannot be said that the weather had no effect. Construction workers' production base suffered. Utilities [kommunikatsii] were disrupted. Some projects in the process of construction were flooded. Considerable time, effort and funds had to be spent on repair and restoration work." However, Bashilov says, "there are now grounds for believing that the lag that was allowed to occur at a number of projects as a result of the natural disasters will shortly be overcome." Bashilov goes on to note the "progressiveness and stimulating significance" of the new economic indicators being introduced in the ministry, as elsewhere, but draws the attention of Gosplan and Gosstroy to "certain imperfections" in the planning of construction. He concludes by outlining the benefits of the ministry's position as "single contractor in a large region."

OBKOM PLENUM HITS POOR WORK ORGANIZATION

PM101123 Ashkhabad TURKMENSKAYA ISKRA in Russian 31 Oct 81 p 1

[TURKMENINFORM report: "Obkom Plenum"]

[Text] Tashauz, 30 Oct -- A report on the oblast party organization's work to fulfill the CPSU Central Committee 5 June 1979 resolution on the Turkmen CP Central Committee and on measures to further improve work with cadres and to tighten up party and state discipline was delivered by obkom First Secretary B. Atayev at an obkom plenum held here.

It was pointed out that by implementing the decisions of the party and the government the oblast's working people scored measurable successes in the final 2 years of the 10th 5-Year Plan. Industrial and agricultural production further expanded.

The oblast's working people made a good start in the first year of the 11th 5-Year Plan. The plan for the sale of industrial output in the first 9 months of the year was overfulfilled.

There has been an improvement in agricultural management. Many of the kolkhozes and sovkhozes have been strengthened by enlisting the services of experienced workers and able managers who are communists, which has made it possible to intensively develop every sector of agricultural production. This was made feasible by the unflagging day-to-day concern of the party and the government.

The keynote and other speakers also talked, however, about shortcomings in work. In particular, insufficient use is being made of manpower, and discipline has been somewhat relaxed in individual sectors of economic building. Collective forms of labor are only slowly being introduced, the standard of labor organization remains low, and wastage of work time and cadre fluctuation are high.

There are serious shortcomings in the work with cadres in party and soviet organs. The style and methods of the leadership of party committees is still not fully consistent with the injunctions of the 26th CPSU Congress and the 22d Turkmen CP Congress.

The plenum assured the CPSU Central Committee; the Politburo of the Central Committee; Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; and the Turkmen CP Central Committee that the oblast party organization will mobilize communists and all the working people to successfully fulfill the targets set by the 26th CPSU Congress and the 22d Turkmen CP Congress.

A speech was delivered at the plenum by M.G. Gapurov, member of the CPSU Central Committee and first secretary of the Turkmen CP Central Committee.

An appropriate resolution was adopted on the question examined.

RSFSR SUPREME SOVIET TO EXAMINE STATE PLANS

LD101528 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1200 GMT 10 Nov 81

[Text] In connection with the session of the RSFSR Supreme Soviet which opens on 1 December, the Supreme Soviet Presidium has instructed the planning and budget and other standing commissions to make a preliminary examination of state plans for the republic's economic and social development for the 11th 5-Year Plan and for 1982, of the progress and implementation of the plan for 1981, of the state budget for 1982 and the report on implementation of the 1981 budget.

In connection with this, a joint session of the planning and budget and other standing commissions of the RSFSR Supreme Soviet was held today. A report on the draft state plans was delivered by Maslennikov, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and chairman of the RSFSR Gosplan. Those taking part in the session also heard a report by Bobrovnikov, republican minister of finance, on the draft RSFSR state budget for 1982. They decided on the order and schedule for work by the planning and budget and other standing commissions on preliminary examination of the plans and budget. Thirteen joint preparatory commissions were formed from the membership of the standing commissions for the preliminary examination of the corresponding sections of the draft plans and budget.

FASTER WORK ON SIBERIAN RIVER DIVERSION URGED

PM121629 [Editorial Report] Moscow EKONOMICHESKAYA GAZETA in Russian No 45, Signed to Press 2 November, carries on page 18, under the headline "More About Water Resources and Southern Farming," a 2,000-word article by three "honored irrigation workers of the Uzbek SSR" -- B. Khorzhavin, who is also a corresponding member of the Uzbek SSR Academy of Sciences, A. Bostandzhoglo and A. Pugavhev -- and candidate of economic sciences E. Rakhimov. The article is carried under the rubric "Reflections on a Topical Theme," the theme in question being the plan to divert water from Siberian rivers to Central Asia. "The USSR Gosplan State Examination Commission is considering the 'technical and economic validation of the first phase of the diversion of the flow of Siberian rivers to Central Asia and Kazakhstan,' formulated by Soyuzgiproprovodkhoz," the article notes. "The consideration of the technical and economic validation must be expedited."

The writers concede that "there are certain shortcomings in water use, particular farms use more water than the norm, water is lost in canals, and the melioration condition of irrigated land is unsatisfactory in a number of areas" of Uzbekistan. They carefully list the measures being taken to rectify these problems but warn:

"Estimates show that the guaranteed additional flow that will be obtained as a result of the construction of reservoirs, water saving and the modernization of systems will be used in its entirety to improve water supplies on existing lands and to expand the irrigated area during the 11th and 12th 5-Year Plans.

"It must, however, be remembered that in the long term the increase in irrigated land obtained via [the republic's] own water resources will decrease sharply. When you add to that the fact that the size of the population will increase sharply and that there will be a rise in the need for foodstuffs in view of exports to other areas of the country, it becomes clear just what tremendous socioeconomic difficulties lie in store for us if the water from Siberia does not arrive in time."

The article goes on to take issue with "certain optimists" who see hopes of creating irrigation systems with an efficiency of 90.95 percent: The efficiency of Uzbek irrigation systems is already "close to and in places more than 60 percent" and even "the practically enclosed and automated" water system of a city such as Moscow has an efficiency of only 80-85 percent.

The writers are similarly dismissive of the prospects for increasing available water resources by "carrying out antifiltration measures." These will produce "some increase," but not one that "solves the problem of the Central Asian republics' water supply," and in any case require "sizable funds." Likewise, the writers suggest, "intrasoil and drip methods of irrigation" are expensive and produce relatively small water savings. Sprinkler irrigation is inadvisable in high temperatures and "can be recommended only on land with slight gradients and nearby fresh ground water with a low mineral content, and there are only 250,000 hectares of such land in Uzbekistan."

Having thus established their ground, the writers continue in a polemical vein:

"All water resources and agricultural workers, scientists included, cannot but be excited by the questions of providing water for irrigated land in the near and long-term future by diverting some of Siberia's water to the basin to the Aral Sea. However, various articles, notes and remarks in the press have now appeared which question, without supplying evidence, the need to divert some of Siberia's water at all or relegate it to the remote future.

"Unsubstantiated claims are made regarding the existence of 'vast water resources in Central Asia,' 'sizable water losses with a low efficiency of 40-50 percent,' 'water consumption of treble or quadruple the norm,' and so forth. We believe that such remarks occur primarily because of the authors' ignorance of the peculiarities of the Central Asian regions.

"During the discussion of material for the 26th CPSU Congress the central press featured articles conclusively establishing the mounting shortage of water resources in the Aral Sea basin and the need to bring part of the flow of Siberian rivers into the region for the further development of its production forces."

The writers outline the increase in Uzbek agricultural output in recent years, in which irrigation has been "an important factory," and conclude:

"As the above shows, to carry out work over a large area to modernize systems, and to switch them to new irrigation techniques and methods are extremely complex tasks. It requires great funds and the seeking out of a huge quantity of materials that are in acutely short supply. It is practically impossible to implement within a short time that kind of work to exploit potential water reserves. That is why it is impermissible to pit internal work to modernize the irrigation system against the diversion of Siberian rivers when it comes to solving the problems associated with the exhaustion of the water resources of the Aral Sea basin. So it is important to complete more rapidly the study of projects for solving that problem."

RADIO REPORTS AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENTS 10-12 NOV

LD130314 [Editorial Report] The following is a compilation of reports on agricultural developments in the USSR carried by Moscow Domestic Service in Russian on 10-12 November. Times of broadcasts are given in parentheses at the end of each item.

10 November

Abundant snow has fallen throughout Moldavia. Although the snow has fallen somewhat earlier than usual, in the opinion of specialists this will help produce a good harvest next year. Winter sowing has been carried out in good time on all farms, and healthy shoots have appeared. The crops have been dressed and are now starting the winter very well. (1100 GMT)

Cotton picking is drawing to an end in Uzbekistan. By now, 60 rayons of the republic have completed their cotton delivery plans. (1300 GMT)

11 November

In Kazakhstan, harvesting of grain crops, sugar beet and cotton has been completed. These crops were planted on an area of almost 30 million hectares in the republic. (0900 GMT)

Sowing of perko fodder crop has been carried out this autumn over an area of 2,500 hectares, twice the amount planned, in Samarkandskaya Oblast, Uzbekistan. Perko withstands winter well, and yields a rich harvest. Sowing of rape is also spreading in Uzbekistan and along with rye yields the highest fodder yield. (1100 GMT)

12 November

Grain crop harvesting has been completed in Tadzhikistan. Wheat, barley, oats, rice and pulses have been cropped from over 220,000 hectares; the grain crops have been threshed on 99 percent of the area. (0300 GMT)

Kazakhstan has completed spring plowing on 20 million hectares. Plans were overfulfilled by the Kokchetavskaya, Severo-Kazakhstanskaya and Uralskaya Oblasts as well as a number of others. (0800 GMT)

Kharkovskaya Oblast machine operators have finished autumn plowing on 930,000 hectares; fertilizer has been applied. (0830 GMT)

PRAVDA OCTOBER EDITORIAL ON FARMING PERFORMANCE

PM121441 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 9 Nov 81 p 1

[Editorial: "Loyalty to the Cause of October"]

[Excerpts] The land of the soviets celebrated in the full flower of its strength, solemnly and joyfully, the anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution -- its birthday which marked the start of a new era in man's history. Our friends in the fraternal socialist states and all progressive mankind greeted the revolutionary holiday with us.

The working people's parade and demonstration on Red Square in Moscow, the festive demonstrations in the capitals of the union republics and in cities and villages were a moving event of these festive days and left a deep impression in our hearts. It was a graphic testimony to the profound loyalty to Great October, the indestructible union of Lenin's party and the people, and the lasting sociopolitical and ideological unity of our society and the fraternal friendship of the peoples of our multinational family.

On the days of the October holiday the land of the soviets' appeal to strengthen the cause of peace in the world and to resist resolutely the dangerous intrigues of the aggressive circles of imperialism which are creating a threat to peace and the peoples' security was heard with new force.

The might of the Soviet state and its socialist allies, our staunch, consistent policy of peace and cooperation will all rational peace-loving forces, Comrade L.I. Brezhnev said at the reception in the Kremlin Palace of Congresses, are acting increasingly clearly as one of the main guarantees of the preservation of world peace.

The first year of the 11th 5-Year Plan is coming to a close. Soviet people are focusing their efforts on successfully fulfilling its plans and pledges. The experience of the pre-October stint and the initiative of the collectives which have decided to consecrate 60 shock weeks to the 60th anniversary of the USSR's formation should be a great help here. The first week begins today. The party organizations, soviets, trade unions and the Komsomol are called on to seek vigorously the introduction into practice of everything new and progressive. The communists' duty is to lead and to form in each and every person a sense of high responsibility for the destiny of the plans and pledges and for the matter in hand and to oppose resolutely instances of the violation of discipline, slackness, and cases of encroachment on the people's property.

The agricultural workers have many concerns. It is essential to ensure the good safekeeping of the harvested crops and to prevent losses and spoilage of a single kilogram of potatoes, vegetables and fruit. The shock front in the countryside is stockraising. It is also important to perform promptly all work connected with preparation for the new agricultural year.

The first steps have been taken in implementing the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress. A large amount of strenuous work lies ahead. It will be fulfilled successfully. A guarantee of this is the Soviet people's loyalty to Great October and their boundless trust in the Communist Party. Guided by the principles of Marxism-Leninism, the CPSU is confidently leading the Soviet people along the road of communist building. The party's strength lies in this unity with the people. Our people's strength lies in their unity with the party and in its leadership.

BREZHNEV MESSAGES TO AGRICULTURAL WORKERS

Azerbaijan Farmers

PM101237 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 30 Oct 81 p 1

[Text] To the Azerbaijan CP Central Committee, the Azerbaijan Supreme Soviet Presidium and Council of Ministers, agricultural workers, machine operators, scientists and experts, party, soviet, trade union and Komsomol workers and all working people of the Azerbaijan SSR.

Dear comrades!

The announcement of the Azerbaijan SSR agricultural workers' remarkable achievements in successfully fulfilling the 1981 socialist pledges for the sale to the state of grain, raw cotton, grapes, vegetables, melon crops, tobacco, leaf tea and silk cocoons has been greeted with a sense of profound satisfaction at the CPSU Central Committee. In the first year of the new 5-year plan, the kolkhoz members and sovkhoz workers, in close cooperation with the republic's working class, grew a record harvest of all the basic agricultural crops and carried out the harvesting and other agricultural work within short schedules and with high quality despite the difficult weather.

The motherland has again been made happy by Azerbaijan's cotton growers, who gathered over 1 million tons of raw cotton -- much more than the plan. The republic's grain growers, viticulturalists and vegetable growers have considerably overfulfilled the adopted pledges. Stockraisers have ensured an appreciable increase in the production and procurement of meat and milk.

The annual fulfillment and overfulfillment of plans and socialist pledges and the ensuring of a steady growth in yield and in the production and sale to the state of all agricultural produce has become a good tradition with the republic's agricultural workers. It is gratifying that the efficiency of agricultural production and the quality of field and livestock unit produce are constantly rising in the republic.

I warmly and hearily congratulate Azerbaijan's agricultural workers on the great labor victory and express profound gratitude to kolkhoz members, sovkhoz workers, farm leaders and experts, scientists, workers of agricultural and procurement organs and industrial, transport and other enterprises and organizations, young students and everyone who, by their selfless labor, have ensured the fulfillment fo the pledges for the sale of agricultural produce to the state.

The successes achieved are the result of the shock and selfless labor of the arable farmers and all the working people of the republic, the persistent implementation of measures on the specialization and concentration of agricultural production, the improvement of labor organization and the great and purposeful work of the Azerbaijan republic party organization, and soviet, trade union, Komsomol and economic organs on implementing the party's economic strategy and agrarian policy and the 26th CPSU Congress decisions.

I am confident that the republic's agricultural workers relying on the great assistance of the state, the achievements of science and the experience of pace-setters are making increasingly active use of available reserves and will consolidate and increase the results achieved, will ensure the further steady growth of production of arable and livestock produce and will continue to be in the vanguard of socialist competition for high efficiency and work quality.

With all my heart I wish the Azerbaijan SSR working people a successful completion of the entire package of fall field work, hoping that they will lay a firm foundation for next year's harvest, winter the livestock in a well organized way, meet the targets for the 5-year plan's first year for all national economic sectors and make a worthy contribution to implementing the 26th CPSU Congress decisions.

[Signed] L.Brezhnev

Belorussian Workers

LD112014 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1600 GMT 11 Nov 81

[Text] Leonid Ilich Brezhnev has sent a congratulatory telegram to the leaders of the Belorussian SSR and the republic's agricultural workers. It says: Dear comrades: The report of the Belorussian SSR agricultural workers' fulfillment of the plans and socialist pledges in sale of grain crops, potatoes, fruits and berries to the state was greeted with great satisfaction in the CPSU Central Committee. It is especially pleasing to note the achievements of the potato growers, who in the difficult weather conditions this year, displayed labor heroism, grew a good harvest and successfully fulfilled the plan for procurements and the tasks of supplying potatoes to towns and industrial centers, and thereby made a valuable contribution to the creation of the country's foodstuffs resources.

The successes of the republic's agricultural workers are a result of the persistent work done in intensifying agricultural production, of the state's increasing investment in land improvement, of the rise in the level of equipment of kolkhozes and sovkhozes and of the introduction of progressive methods of cultivation of potatoes and other agricultural crops. It is the result of the increasing skill of the cadres, the selfless labor of all the republic's agricultural workers, and the active and purposeful organizational and political work of party, administrative, trade union, Komsomol and economic organs, the telegram notes.

I warmly and cordially congratulate the agricultural workers of Belorussia on their great labor victory and express profound gratitude to the kolkhoz workers, the sovkhoz workers, the agricultural machine operators, the managers and specialists of the farms, the staff of party, administrative, trade union and Komsomol organs, of industrial procurement and transport organizations, the young people taking part, and all the working people of the republic who took an active part in the struggle for the harvest of the first year of the 5-year plan period.

I am sure that the working people of the Belorussian SSR will even more actively utilize the achievements of science and leading experience, will bring into operation all the available reserves for increasing the produce of fields and dairy farms, will lay a firm foundation for next year's harvest, will carry out in an organized manner the overwintering of cattle and ensure an increase in the productivity of publicly owned stock farming, and will achieve new successes in implementing the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress.

Bryansk Potato Growers

PM111421 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 1 Nov 81 p 1

[L. Brezhnev greetings message: "To Achieve New Successes!"]

[Text] To Comrade Ye. I. Sizenko of Bryanskiy Obkom; to Comrade I. Ya. Poruchikov of the oblispolkom:

I cordially congratulate the kolkhoz members, sovkhoz workers, machine operators, farm leaders and specialists and workers of party, soviet, trade union and Komsomol organs and procurement and transportation organizations of Bryanskaya Oblast on successfully fulfilling the socialist pledges for potato sales to the state and on significantly overfulfilling the set plan for potato deliveries to the city of Moscow and other industrial centers.

Persistently implementing the party line of all possible intensification of agriculture in recent years the oblast has become the country's biggest producer of potatoes. Higher farming standards, the skill of Bryanskaya Oblast potato growers and the broad introduction of industrial technologies have made it possible to obtain high and stable harvests under the complex conditions of the Non-Chernozem Zone.

I hope that the rural workers will successfully complete the agricultural year, lay a sound foundation for the next harvest and conduct the wintering of livestock in an organized manner.

I express confidence that the oblast's working people will achieve new successes in developing agriculture and other sectors of the economy.

[Signed] L. Brezhnev

Lithuanian Workers

LD101558 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1300 GMT 10 Nov 81

[Text] A greetings message from Leonid Ilich Brezhenv to agricultural workers of the Lithuanian Republic was made public at a meeting today in Vilnius. As you know, Brezhnev congratulated the workers on the successful fulfillment of socialist pledges concerning the delivery to the state of grain crops and other farm produce. The message was read by Griskevicius, first secretary of the Lithuanian CP Central Committee.

The participants in the meeting gave the assurance that they will do everything possible in order to implement the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress.